

هكذا على التلفاز

## Mammoth anti-nuclear rally in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people Saturday expressed their opposition to the nuclear arms race by marching through Manhattan to what organisers called the largest political demonstration in U.S. history. Police said that at least 160,000 people took part in opening rallies that choked streets near the United Nations, while the organisers expected about 500,000 to turn up later at the great lawn in Central Park for five hours of speeches and songs protesting against the arms race. The demonstration was the biggest event in a series of week-long political and religious activities timed to coincide with the current United Nations special session on disarmament. It was assembled by a broadly-based coalition including peace groups, labour unions and civil rights organisations and featured scores of activists.

# Jordan Times

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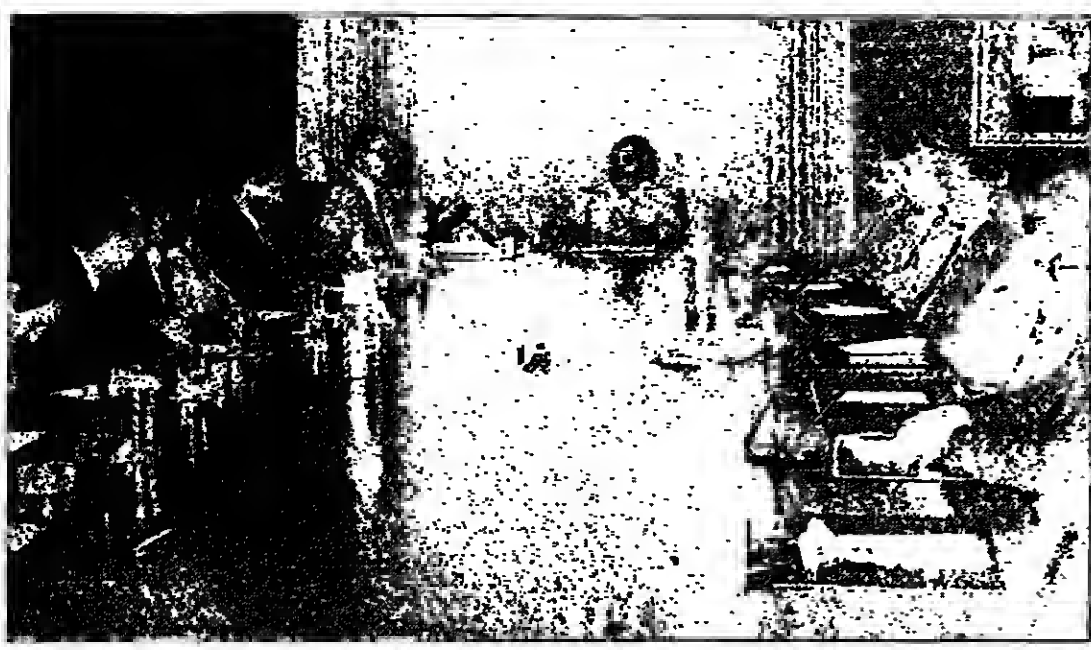
## Major European currencies devalued

BRUSSELS (R) — EEC finance ministers Saturday agreed on a 5.75 per cent devaluation of the French franc, a 2.75 per cent devaluation of the Italian lira and a 4.25 per cent revaluation of the West German mark and Dutch guilder, Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clercq said. Mr. De Clercq is the current chairman of the European Economic Community (EEC) finance council. The agreement was reached after more than five hours of talks and followed heavy pressure against the French franc on currency markets.

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## Israeli police kill Arab protester

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A Palestinian in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus died in wounds after Israeli border police fired Saturday at demonstrators protesting against Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Israeli military forces said. Two other protesters were wounded in similar circumstances, the sources added. They said police tried to disperse demonstrators with tear gas, when this failed and the demonstrators threatened police, orders were given to fire. The demonstrations were the latest in a series of public protests by West Bank and Gaza residents against Israeli action, the sources said.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses an extra ordinary session of the cabinet Saturday (Petra photo)

## Arab investors meet in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — A three-day conference between Arab and Egyptian investors opened here Saturday, the first such meeting since Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel. Fifty businessmen from 16 Arab states and 150 others from 17 other countries are participating in the conference presided over by Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Ahmad Abdull-Fatah. "Egypt is keen on improving the bureaucratic steps which investors would face in all of their future ventures," the official Middle East Agency quoted Mr. Ibrahim Noury in the opening session. In a speech, Ahmad Al Deig, a prominent Kuwaiti businessman, said: "The fact that we are here is based on our desire to contribute to the development plans in the Arab world."

## Iran expels Iranian diplomats

ARTOUM (R) — The Sudanese government has ordered all Iranian embassy staff to leave the country within four days for what it called hostile activities in Sudan. Foreign Ministry said Saturday. The decision was relayed to Iranian Charge d'Affaires, Hassan Savaji, by the under-secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, Hashim Osman. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Osman said that the nature of Iranian diplomats' activities said they were now considered as a non-gratia.

## EU opens human seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Secretary-General of the Council for Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Suhail Barghouti opened here Saturday a five-day seminar on human rights. Participants from 17 Arab states will review human rights and research papers connected with national accounts and connection between unified human accounts and that of the United Nations. Several working groups are up for discussion by participants from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Libya and North Yemen as well as representatives from the Economic Commission of Western Asia.

## Italian police probe banker's disappearance

ROME (R) — Italian police said today they were investigating mysterious disappearance of Roberto Calvi, a controversial banker who was considered last year of illegally export-currency. They are working on the theory that Mr. Calvi was not kidnapped, but disappeared mysteriously. His passport had been impounded pending an appeal against last year's conviction. Prime Minister Giovanni De Michelis told reporters: "Interior Minister (Vittorio) Rognoni has ordered me of the disappearance of Roberto Calvi. It is an extremely serious event. I shall be in constant touch with the minister."

## Extraordinary cabinet session reviews aspects of Israeli invasion of Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday chaired an extraordinary cabinet meeting to review the general military and political situation in the light of Israel's continuous aggression on Lebanon and the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire agreement. At the outset of the meeting King Hussein reviewed the developments in the Lebanese crisis since its early stages and the attempts that had been made to cancel the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a basic party in the Middle East conflict. The current Israeli invasion of Lebanon is but another link in a series of such attempts, the King pointed out. He also referred to the circumstances that had been facilitated in the region designed to shatter Arab solidarity and substitute it with a general state of disension, and disintegration to pave the way for Israel's aggression and help to single out the PLO as the sole target of the current aggression which had long been expected. This aggression, King Hussein added, followed a stage of escalating pressures on the Palestinians.

(Continued on page 3)

## Volunteers dismayed by Syrian decision

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Saturday issued a statement saying that the volunteers who were proceeding to Lebanon to fight the Israeli invading forces were dismayed by the Syrian decision to turn them back at the Jordanian-Syrian border post. An official spokesman at the Interior Ministry said the Syrian authorities at the Dara'a border post have turned back 360 volunteers, who were told of the decision from Damascus to turn them back. The spokesman said that the Syrian officials repeatedly told the volunteers, who were waiting all the while in their buses, without being permitted to leave the city of Dara'a, that the officials were awaiting orders from Damascus until the last minute.

## ICRC rushes aid to Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Red Crescent Society President and International Red Cross Permanent Committee Chairman Ahmad Abu Qurah has said that the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) dispatched Friday evening a plane loaded with medical supplies and a team of 12 doctors to support the Palestinian Red Crescent and the Lebanese Red Cross, adding that the Red Crescent Association and the ICRC in Geneva have sent an envoy to Lebanon to inquire into the medical supplies and food needs required to help the victims of the Israeli invasion. Dr. Abu Qurah added that the executive committee of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies will meet in Jeddah Sunday to discuss providing Lebanon with needed supplies. Dr. Abu Qurah left for Jeddah Saturday to participate in the meeting.

(Continued on page 3)

## Superpowers responsible for arms race, Qasem tells U.N. disarmament session

NEW YORK (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem told the second U.N. session on disarmament here that the two superpowers bear a major responsibility in the current arms race, and attacked their determination to possess large arsenals on the pretext of guaranteeing their security. He called on world powers to make real efforts toward reducing the arms race to avert a global catastrophe. The current arms race in the world is coupled with a trend for resorting to force to settle disputes among nations, he said. Furthermore, this trend has obstructed the United Nations efforts to exercise its peace-keeping role and encouraged some nations to impose their will and hegemony on others, he said. Mr. Qasem cited Israel and its aggression on Arab countries as the "best example that came as a result of the arms race."

## Campaign to aid Lebanon gathers momentum

IRBID (Petra) — A central committee, charged with raising contributions in Irbid Governorate to support the Palestinians and the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, held a meeting here Saturday to organise its activities. The committee, meeting under Governor Abed Khalaf Daoudiyeh said it had made arrangements for collecting contributions in various districts around Irbid through local sub-committees. It also announced that citizens Saturday called at the committee's headquarters to hand over their contributions. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of doctors, engineers, pharmacists and lawyers in Irbid Governorate. Another committee charged with collecting contributions in Balqa Governorate held a meeting Saturday and formed sub-committees in Arda, Deir Alla, North and South Shume, Mahes, Fuheis, Zai and Baqa'a to collect contributions.

## U.S. Congress split over role in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Five U.S. senators, including minority leader Robert C. Byrd, have sent a letter to President Reagan stressing the need for "mobilising quickly America's diplomatic resources to assist in restoring unity and full independence to Lebanon." The letter delivered on Friday, and which omitted any criticism of Israel, said attainment of a lasting ceasefire and pullout of Israeli forces will require a complete Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, "neutralising" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Lebanese territory. Senator Mark Hatfield, however, denounced the Israeli drive into Lebanon. Mr. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, urged the president to suspend all U.S. aid to Israel.

# PLO, Israel cease fire

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Saturday announced its acceptance of a ceasefire in Lebanon proposed by Israel to begin at 9 p.m. (1900 GMT)

Except for a single artillery round heard by correspondents at the Beirut seashore, quiet fell over the battered capital soon after the ceasefire went into effect at 9 p.m. The acceptance came in a message to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. It was conveyed through the U.N. representative in Beirut, Samir Sanbar, who read its text to reporters. The message said: "The Palestine Liberation Organisation has decided on a new time for the ceasefire at 2100 hours on the basis of its earlier acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. This is in response to Arab and international efforts in this regard." Earlier Israel said it would stop shelling Palestinian positions around Beirut at 9 p.m. and called on the commandos to follow suit. Israel and Syria previously announced a ceasefire in Lebanon at mid-day Friday (1000 GMT), but Israeli-Palestinian hostilities resumed within hours. The PLO news agency Wafa said the Palestinian command had ordered all Palestinian and Lebanese leftist fighters to observe the new ceasefire. It said their orders were to "abide by a ceasefire as of 9 p.m. tonight, taking complete precautions and care and to inform of any attempt to break it."

### Battle for Beirut

Earlier Saturday, waves of Israeli planes launched repeated strikes against central and southern sectors of the Lebanese capital as the PLO said the "battle of Beirut" was now under way. The state-run radio said the day-long air raids caused heavy casualties and doctors were urgently appealing for blood donations. As the raids sent smoke billowing over the densely populated centre of Beirut, the PLO reported that Israeli forces had mounted a new attack on a key crossroads on the southern outskirts near the village of Khalde. Wafa said it was the fifth Israeli attack since noon Friday on the coastal crossroads which control the Palestinians' only remaining routes out of the city. Beirut Radio said Israeli troops had also landed in the mountains above the coast at two villages straddling one of the roads leading up from the Khalde crossroads. The PLO news agency had said in a commentary: "Today it is clear that after failing to achieve its initial aims, Israel has decided to go even deeper into the quagmire and attack Beirut."

The agency said the Palestinians were already decimating Israeli forces in commando strongholds in South Lebanon, overrun in the Israeli advance, "and this they will do a thousand-fold in the battle of Beirut, which has just begun." Complete statistics were not available on casualties from the air attacks, which were supported by shelling from gunboats out in the Mediterranean. But one central hospital said that by 7 p.m. (1700 GMT) it had admitted 63 victims. The planes struck as rescue teams were still digging bodies from the ruins of apartment blocks demolished Friday during an intensive series of air strikes in which security sources said about 100 people died and hundreds more were injured. Three blocks were totally destroyed. Civil defence teams were using a bulldozer Friday to clear the three-metre-high pile of concrete and twisted metal which was all that remained. Red Cross workers with face masks clambered over the still-burning ruins. The head of a dead man stuck out of the rubble, his face and hair plastered with grey dust. Beirut Radio said Israeli planes bombed the western sector of the capital, starting fires and causing many casualties, in raids closer to the city centre than any previous air attacks in the week-old conflict. But no action was reported in areas where the Israelis had been battling Syrian peacekeeping forces until the truce. In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told Israeli Radio: "The ceasefire is holding except at one point just south of Beirut where guerrillas

I am, sir, your sincere friend Hussein.

(Continued on page 3)

## King: Stop genocide in Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a letter to the heads of state of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council (Soviet Union, United States, France, Britain and China) appealing to them to exert their maximum efforts to put an end to Israel's "war of genocide" in Lebanon. Following is the full text of the King's letter: "In the name of human decency I appeal to you to exert your immediate and maximum effort on behalf of your nation to bring to an end the unprecedented holocaust enacted on Lebanese soil today. The ceasefire observed between the so-called Israeli Defence Forces and the Syrian Armed Forces in Lebanon is no great achievement if the apparent prize exacted by Israel is its continued war of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Men, women and children are killed by the thousands while the Israeli war machine continues its systematic destruction of life and property. This is indeed one of the darkest chapters in the history of mankind written by Israel in defiance of the Security Council resolutions 508 and 509."

The blood of the thousands of human beings who have fallen in Lebanon and in Beirut will never be forgotten. My message to you is an urgent appeal to ensure, before it is too late, through your strongest possible action that more human life is not wasted, and to dissociate yourself and your nation for all time to come from any suggestion of tolerance for acquiescence in Israel's barbaric created in Lebanon.

I am, sir, your sincere friend Hussein.

(Continued on page 3)

## Invasion unites feuding Lebanese factions

BEIRUT (R) — Former enemies in Lebanon's bitter internal strife have begun to unite against the invading Israeli troops, according to sources from various groups here. The invasion has driven leftist, Muslim and Palestinian groups to form what amounts to a broad front with the government against the Israelis, the sources say. One-time enemies such as the Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal and the Communists are now fighting on the same side against Israeli forces pressing on Beirut's southern suburbs. Palestinian sources say Amal and the Lebanese National Movement, a coalition of 13 leftist and Muslim groups, have pressed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) not to accept any form of truce with the invading forces. The Palestinian sources say the invasion, though a serious blow to their military infrastructure, has at least eliminated the danger of war between them and the Shi'ite residents of South Lebanon, who often resented their presence.

announced that all resistance would be coordinated with the army command. Even members of the right-wing Falange Party, which opposes the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon, have not openly approved the invasion for fear of being dubbed quislings, political sources say. Right-wing Christian leader Camille Chamoun has equated the

Boost for Lebanese army The Lebanese army has for years been discredited by the left. But two regular army squadrons took up symbolic positions on the edge of Beirut this week to cheer from leftist militiamen, and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan

(Continued on page 3)

## Arab foreign ministers' meeting put off

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait confirmed Saturday that on Arab League foreign ministers' meeting on Lebanon scheduled for Saturday in Tunis had been put off indefinitely at Lebanon's request. Chief government spokesman Abdul Aziz Hussein said the request had been supported by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and unnamed Arab governments. But he gave no reason for the move, which came less than 24 hours after a league statement that the ministers would meet in the Tunisian capital Saturday to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and prepare for a summit requested by the Lebanese government. The postponement was reported earlier Saturday by the official Emirates News Agency in Abu Dhabi, which also gave no explanation for the move. It said the Tunis-based 22-member league informed the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday, that the conference had been indefinitely postponed at Lebanon's request. The agency gave no further details. A league spokesman said in Doha, Qatar, Friday that the foreign ministers would meet in the Tunisian capital Saturday. The official Libyan news agency said Syria, Algeria, Kuwait and the UAE had agreed to take part in the summit, to be held either in Tunis or Libya. Klibi leaves for Algiers Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi Saturday left for Algiers to meet President Chadli Benjedid, the Tunisian news agency reported. Mr. Klibi's talks in Algiers were expected to focus on the latest developments of the Lebanese war.

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## Britain launches Stanley assault

LONDON (R) — The final battle for the Argentine-held capital of the Falkland Islands, Port Stanley, has begun, the London radio station LBC reported Saturday. It quoted unofficial sources as saying they believed that British troops, led by Royal Marines, had overrun initial Argentine positions around the town. The Defence Ministry has so far refused to comment on reports that the assault on Port Stanley had started. Earlier Saturday, Argentina said, British forces have launched their long-awaited "final offensive" against Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino) in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The independent Noticias Argentinas news agency quoted military sources as saying heavy fighting was going on with both sides suffering heavy casualties. The military high command had capital after a British ground attack preceded by a naval bombardment. The LBC news bulletin said: "After five hours of battle on the ground around Port Stanley, British troops led by the Royal Marines are thought to have overrun the initial Argentine positions around the capital. "The battle started soon after midnight when warships moved in to bombard the area with their radar-controlled guns." It said that at first light troops moved forward under cover of protection from Harrier aircraft to engage Argentine ground forces. The radio station said the description of the battle so far came from sources which, though not official, were in Whitehall, the government's administrative centre in London. The high command interrupted radio and television coverage of a

announce the attack. The short military communique said: "At dawn today English forces started a ground attack on Argentine positions in the Puerto Argentino area. Fierce fighting is presently taking place."

Pope praises L. America Meanwhile, Pope John Paul told Argentine and other Latin American bishops that Latin America had shown greater unity in the face of the Falklands crisis. The pontiff, ending his two-day visit Saturday, told 120 bishops he had come here to pray for a peaceful and dignified solution to the fighting between Argentina and Britain over control of the Falklands.

Report on attack preparations: Galtieri on British reaction: Weinberger criticises strategy: Report on attack preparations: Galtieri on British reaction: Weinberger criticises strategy:

## Iraq denies shelling Abadan

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq has denied Iranian reports that Iraqi forces had shelled the oil city of Abadan since Baghdad announced two days ago a unilateral ceasefire in the 20-month-old Gulf war.

The Iraqi News Agency, quoting a military spokesman, said the Iranian reports were totally false. The agency said Iraqi forces had abided by a statement made by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) on Thursday, when the unilateral ceasefire was announced.

Tehran radio, quoting an armed forces communique, charged Friday that Iraqi troops had shelled Abadan since Iraq's announcement of a ceasefire, which Iran has rejected.

Baghdad Radio, monitored in Amman, quoted a military spokesman as saying that Iranian forces Saturday shelled the Gulf port of Basra and the town of Penjwin in the north, causing some losses and damage.

Khomeini reiterates demand

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini insisted that Iraq should allow Iranian troops through its territory to Lebanon on top of their tough conditions for a ceasefire in the Gulf war. According to reports monitored here he told visiting Iranian military officers that transit for troops should not be regarded as a favour to Iran. The reports, from Tehran radio monitored here and from the Iranian national news agency, said the ayatollah again turned down Iraq's offer this week of a ceasefire.



# MIDDLE EAST

## American media reflect concern about Israeli actions in Lebanon

The following are major excerpts of current American writers' opinions regarding Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon.

Washington Post, By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak:

Embarrassed and undercut by Israel's invasion of Lebanon as the last mishap ruining his European grand tour, President Reagan has been advised to respond toughly or risk the further labelling of his administration as irrelevant in world affairs. That advice comes from senior Republicans in Congress, mid-level State Department officials and influential outsiders with access to the president. They are furious that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would use the false pretext of an alleged PLO assassination attempt on an Israeli diplomat for his long-planned invasion which came at a most embarrassing time for Ronald Reagan.

New York Times, By Anthony Lewis:

Israeli and some American voices contend that the invasion of Lebanon actually presents a great opportunity for peace. Arab "radicals" are on the rise, they say, and moderates may now come to the negotiating table. American leadership must seize the diplomatic moment.

The fatuous optimism of those views would make Dr. Pangloss blush. In fact the Israeli operation, in its ever more ambitious and dangerous scope, is building up the "radicals" and making life more difficult for the "moderates." It is reducing the influence of the United States and inviting a larger Soviet role.

Even some advocates of the invasion must have qualms when they see Israeli Defence Minister Sharon deliberately engage the Syrians. He is suffering from hubris, the pride that leads to a fall. But the fall he risks is not his alone but his country's...

To protect Israelis in Galilee from rockets and shells is essential. But the best method of doing so is the one that U.S. envoy Philip Habib negotiated last July: A ceasefire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). In terms of keeping northern Israel free from artillery attacks, that arrangement has been astonishingly successful.

For nine months, not a single rocket or shell was fired by PLO gunners into Israel. When Israeli planes bombed Lebanon on April 21 for the first time since the truce started, the PLO did not respond. When there was another bombing on May 9, there was a limited response: about 100 rockets to Israel caused no damage or casualties. Then after the massive Israeli bombing last week, the PLO responded with full-scale barrages.

In short, the ceasefire kept Galilee safe until Israel bombed Lebanon. The argument that aggressive new military action was needed to keep the rockets out turns reality upside-down.

Washington Post, By Dean Brown:

The Palestinian cause will not go away because the PLO has been driven out of southern Lebanon. No matter where the Israeli drive ends, there will be Palestinians, more bitter and bitter and more frustrated than ever before just over the horizon.

Israeli leaders have said that they do not seek an inch of Lebanese territory, yet they add that a peace treaty has to be negotiated with Lebanon as a precondition to withdrawal. This strongly suggests prolonged occupation although there are no Israeli-controlled surrogates strong enough to govern all the territory that Israel has seized.

The U.N. has shown its incapacity. A U.S. led force, as proposed by the Israeli envoy, Gen. Nathan Sharony, would find itself right in the middle of one of the world's most dangerous areas. It would not be the Sinai, where American forces are the guarantors of peace. In Lebanon they would be in a

new role: Israel's policemen in another occupied area.

The partition of Lebanon may well be the eventual outcome. Israeli control may stretch to Beirut plus the Maronite-controlled state to the north of it. A Muslim state, doubtless housing Palestinian refugees from the south, would be centred on Tripoli in the far north, while the Syrians remained in control of the Bekaa Valley in the east. But this dismemberment will not bring peace to the Middle East or solve the Palestinian problem, nor will it accord in any way with the U.S.'s historic support Lebanon.

Mr. Brown was U.S. special envoy to Lebanon during the Ford administration in 1976.

Chicago Sun-Times, By Joseph Kraft:

For once, Israel ought not to be judged only by the obnoxious personality of Menachem Begin. For this time the Israelis seized an opportune moment for applying force to correct a dangerous military imbalance on their northern frontier.

Their drive into Lebanon should not occasion an orgy of heavy moralising by the United States. The emphasis, instead, ought to be on limiting the Israeli assault, and then arranging withdrawal in a way that advances long-term stability throughout the Middle East.

With respect to the PLO, it has long been the big troublemaker for the whole area. It has shattered Lebanon and threatens the security of Jordan as well as Israel. It complicates, in irrational ways, the politics of Arab countries ambitious for regional leadership. Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have all had to play PLO politics. So it will be no odd thing for everybody if the Palestinian radicals suffer a sound thrashing. Indeed, the crushing of the PLO, a prerequisite for reestablishing the integrity and independence of Lebanon...

New York Daily News, By Lars-Erik Nelson:

From the moment the gunshots rang out on London's Park Lane last Thursday, and Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov slumped to the sidewalk with a bullet through his brain, it was certain that Israel would bomb Lebanon in retaliation.

The identity of the assassin was not known. No matter, it was clear to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that the dark young man shot in the neck by a London policeman during his capture was "an Arab."

If an Arab, therefore a Palestinian, and if a Palestinian, therefore sent by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and if sent by the PLO, therefore Israel should bomb PLO positions in downtown Beirut. The logic of Israeli revenge has become inexorable. An attack on an Israeli official anywhere in the world is, *ipso facto*, a violation of the ceasefire worked out last summer by United States special envoy Philip Habib...

Washington Post, By Richard Cohen:

...now Israel is deep within Lebanon, waging a war that is totally out of proportion to the events that triggered it.

It may be that we have become so accustomed to these bursts of insanity that they no longer have the ability to shock. But particularly when it comes to Israel and what it has been doing in Lebanon, the principle of an eye for an eye has been junked.

The shooting of an Israeli diplomat in London (and maybe not even by the PLO) is followed in almost no time at all by an invasion of another country, the bombing of its capital and the risk of a wider war. There is something dread-

fully out of whack here.

The PLO has been relatively quiescent lately. Israel holds it accountable for several attempts at infiltration from neighbouring countries, occasional shelling of the Israeli-controlled buffer zone in southern Lebanon, some mining of the same area, the bombing in Beirut of a cafe frequented by Jews and the shooting of two diplomats, one of whom was killed. In all, Israel counts 25 dead, 150 wounded in 250 operations — some of them of dubious PLO responsibility and some of them not involving Israelis. These incidents are not to be dismissed, but they do not warrant the bombing of Beirut, the invasion of Lebanon and the risk of plunging the world into war.

Wall Street Journal, By Alexander Cockburn of the Village Voice:

One does not have to be overly familiar with Lebanon to get a clearer idea of what is happening there than is available in most commentaries in the U.S. Southern Lebanon does not become "a Palestinian stronghold" just on the say-so of Israeli spokesmen. The city of Sidon has, or had, a population of 300,000, and when Sidon or Tyre are "pounded" by Israeli ships, aircraft and land artillery a large number of Lebanese as well as Palestinians — refugees as well as fighters — are dying. Geo-politicians can say that Lebanon does not "exist" as a nation. But there are still a lot of Lebanese around.

The road down the coast, described in one broadcast as "a crucial Palestinian supply route," is also one of the country's main thoroughfares, densely populated with civilians, mostly in flight. What the Israelis are doing is bombing a civilian population and it makes little difference to the victims if the Israelis say that only Palestinian bodies are the objective.

Israeli bombing raids preceded the PLO's shelling of Galilee settlements. The PLO agreed to a U.N. call for a one-hour ceasefire on Saturday night, during which time the Israelis moved snarled and without difficulty through the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). What of the 25-mile *cordon sanitaire* now? The Israelis are in the Chouf, southeast of Beirut, where there are no Palestinians. They are battling the Syrians. They are on the outskirts of Beirut itself, pursuing a military logic which is indeed that of the Sharon plan, the extermination of the Palestinians as a political and military force in Lebanon altogether.

This follows similar efforts, supervised by "civil administrator" Milson, on the West Bank. The Israeli claim — against all the evidence — is that the Palestinians crave peace and the distance prospect of "autonomy" but are deterred from tranquil acceptance of their lot by the PLO.

It thus appears that the Israeli objective has been a rearrangement of Lebanon's affairs altogether, perhaps including their client Maj. Haddad as the co-supervisor of a client state, with conditions so arranged that the Christian Falange could proceed with the task of massacring or expelling every Palestinian in Lebanon.

"This is a beautiful moment for Israel," Prime Minister Begin declared on Tuesday, hailing the "democratic parliament" which had voted 94-3 against a motion charging Israel's government with aggression. It is possible to admire Israel's partial democracy, contrast it with Arab dictatorship, yet still deplore actions which render Israel progressively less easy to distinguish from its neighbours, as it prosecutes a barbarous military campaign, scorns U.N. resolutions and redoubles its efforts to repress Palestinian political sentiment on the West Bank.

Los Angeles Times, By David Wood in Washington:

The massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon has dealt a shattering blow to U.S. policy in the Middle

East and has sharply reduced the Reagan administration's ability to influence events here, analysts of the region said Thursday.

The United States faces the immediate threat of significant Soviet involvement in the Middle East as a result of continuing clashes between Israeli and Syrian forces.

The administration's travellers returned home Friday, while Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig was poised to launch new diplomatic efforts with both Arab and Israeli diplomats pressing the United States for support.

The administration now faces the consequences of the Israeli thrust into Lebanon.

The Camp David Accords, which led to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, are dead as a diplomatic framework for a resolution of the Palestinian problem, the analysts said. This is so, they said, in part because Egypt will now find it virtually impossible to resume negotiations with Israel and still re-establish relations with the rest of the Arab World.

U.S. efforts to take a more even-handed approach to the Middle East, in part by offering closer military relationships with "moderate" Arab states, have been severely set back. In part, the analysts agreed, this is because "moderate" and "radical" Arabs alike have indicated this week that they believe, despite U.S. denials, that the United States acquiesced in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The efforts of Mr. Haig, shortly after the administration took office, to nudge Israel and "moderate" Arab states away from confrontation and towards the formation of a common bulwark against potential Soviet aggression, also have been damaged.

The humiliation of Syrian forces in the Lebanese fighting so far has created an opening for the Soviet Union to come to the rescue of its client state. The Soviets took a similar action, analysts recalled, after the October, 1973, Middle East War.

Christian Science monitor, By Daniel Southland in Washington:

The U.S. obviously has enormous leverage over Israel in the form of economic aid and weapons supplies. But President Reagan has chosen, for the time being at least, not to threaten to cut off that aid. Short of this, the Americans appear to be powerless to influence Israeli moves.

Complicating the picture on the American side is the fact that some conservative elements in the Reagan administration favour the objectives that Israel is pursuing in Lebanon — as long as the fighting does not go beyond that country. Official U.S. statements on the subject have shown considerable sympathy for the Israeli objective for removing the threat of Palestinian artillery to northern Israel.

But some U.S. State and Defence Department officials who have their doubts about the virtues of the Israeli invasion predict privately that it will tend, at least temporarily, to push the Palestinians as well as Arab governments in what the U.S. would consider to be more radical positions.

"I can't imagine that any moderate Arab government would step forward and help with the Palestinian question in ways that we would like after this," said one State Department official.

The official said that as far as the projected resumption of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations over "Palestinian autonomy" are concerned, "Things look pretty dismal."

Those officials who would favour a more open condemnation of Israel and the use of American leverage to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon are said to include Secretary of Defence Casper W. Weinberger. Mr. Weinberger is reported to fear the impact that the invasion will have on Arab attitudes towards the United States.

By Harvey Morris Reuter

LONDON — The United States is under strong pressure from its friends in the Arab World to take positive action to end Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

They fear the alternative is a propaganda victory for the Soviet Union and Middle Eastern hardliners led by Syria and Iran, according to western diplomats.

Saudi Arabia, condemned by Arab radicals for its friendship with Washington, has called on President Reagan to step in to prevent what Saudi King Khaled termed the massacre of defenceless Lebanese.

Egypt, the lynchpin of past U.S. attempts to gain a lasting Arab-Israeli settlement, has spoken of "blatant Israeli aggression", and said the invasion would undermine efforts towards a comprehensive peace.

Washington has responded to the concerns of pro-Western Arabs by joining in a United Nations vote demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces.

But Moscow has termed the U.S. stance "extreme hypocrisy", while its Arab ally Syria has said Washington supported the Israeli action.

"It is now clear that the United States had condoned Israeli policies of aggression in the Middle East," according to the official Damascus newspaper Tishrin.

Western diplomats said the Israeli invasion was particularly embarrassing for Saudi Arabia. The Saudis last year played a key role in engineering a ceasefire between Israeli and Palestinian forces along the Lebanese border.

## Will invasion of Lebanon result in Soviet victory?

Saudi diplomacy won praise from the United States and from the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who saw the ceasefire as a dramatic shift towards regional peace.

Conservatives increasingly critical

The Saudis and other conservative Arabs have nevertheless been increasingly critical of what they see as an indulgent U.S. attitude towards Israel.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

The Saudi press recently highlighted a U.S. decision to extend military aid to Israel despite what it termed Israeli violations of the ceasefire.

The Israeli invasion comes at a time when not only the Saudis but all the conservative states of the Gulf are under fire from a resurgent Iran for their alleged subservience to U.S. policy.

Syria and non-Arab Iran have proclaimed that they stand up for Palestinian rights, while other states in the region do nothing. Iran has called for the Arabs to use the oil weapon against Israel's allies and has offered troops to fight the Israelis.

The Soviet Union, while con-

nevertheless remained pledged to improving diplomatic ties with the West, and have said privately that the movement's ties with the Soviet Union are based on necessity rather than ideological commitment.

They note that, while they receive funds from conservative states in the Arab World, they depend on the Soviet Union and other eastern bloc countries for arms supplies.

Israel, by contrast, continues to receive large-scale economic and military aid from the United States despite what the Palestinians consider a string of unprompted attacks on Arab targets.

Western diplomats said Israel had come under fire from the United States over the past year while continuing to receive aid from Washington.

They said U.S. criticism of Israel followed:

— the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor, almost a year to the day before the invasion of South Lebanon;

— bombing of a Palestinian suburb of Beirut in which civilians were killed;

— last December's decision to extend Israeli civil law to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

— Israel's decision to continue building Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

President Reagan suspended advanced warplane supplies after the Baghdad and Beirut attacks but these were later reinstated.

The diplomats said the Arab World was this time likely to press Washington to impose stricter sanctions on Israel and modify what is alleged to be an unquestioning pro-Israeli stance.

### Blow to PLO diplomacy

The diplomats said the invasion of South Lebanon could prove a blow to efforts by the present leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to find a diplomatic solution to its demands.

Radicals within the movement have long opposed the diplomatic approach, spearheaded by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, on grounds of the alleged intransigence of the Israelis.

Mainstream PLO officials have

## World conflicts cast doubts on U.N. role

LONDON (R) — Political disputes on three continents were being conducted by force of arms this week amid rising international concern about the ability of the United Nations to guarantee world peace.

Two major powers were directly involved in fighting — Britain in the Falkland Islands and the Soviet Union in Afghanistan — while superpower interests were intimately tied up in the worsening conflict in the Middle East.

In Africa, rebel forces captured the Chad capital of N'Djamena despite the presence of African peacekeeping troops and fighting spread to the south of the country.

However Iraq said on Wednesday night it was willing to observe an immediate ceasefire in its 20-month-old war with Iran in response to an appeal by the Organisation of Islamic Conference for both sides to stop fighting and direct their arms towards the common enemy (Israel).

The two most serious conflicts, in the Middle East and in the Falklands, seemed destined to lead to further bloodshed despite urgent U.N. calls for ceasefires.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a central protagonist in one of the major conflicts currently before the United Nations, this week lamented the weakness of peacekeeping forces assigned by the world body.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, she told the British

Parliament: "These peacekeeping forces are too few and are not wholly effective... it is a tragedy. Only when we get an effective one will we be able to truly to stop aggression."

Mrs. Thatcher was replying to a question from former British Foreign Secretary David Owen, member of an international commission which this month called for the strengthening of United Nations institutions in order to guarantee world peace.

Dr. Owen and his fellow commissioners, headed by former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, criticised U.N. member states for turning to the Security Council only when a conflict was under way or on the verge of breaking out.

"The Security Council should adopt an initiating resolution explicitly calling upon the (U.N.) secretary-general to bring to its immediate attention potential threats to peace," the Palme commission recommended.

Launching the commission's report this month, its members stressed the need to back the moral force of U.N. resolutions with armed force on the ground.

They acknowledged that, at the moment, U.N. peacekeeping forces are confined to little more than an observer role.

The commander of U.N. peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon, Lt-Gen. William Calaghan, said in a recent interview

that there was little his multinational force could do to prevent large-scale violence in the area.

The situation was essentially a political problem, he said. In the event, when Israeli tanks rolled through the U.N. lines, there was little more the blue berets could do but register a verbal protest.

The Palme commission's report, which will be studied in the margins of a current U.N. special session on disarmament, noted that the overwhelming majority of some 40 potentially explosive disputes between nations was in the Third World.

Most of the conflicts involved border and other territorial disputes between neighbours.

The commission called for a concordat between the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to support collective security action in all such conflicts, at least to the point of not exercising their right of veto.

The conflicts range from the Middle East dispute, with its worldwide ramifications, to allegations last month by Papua-New Guinea that Indonesian patrols had violated its borders.

Among the current disputes that have led to open conflict despite peace efforts by the United Nations and such regional bodies as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) are:

— The Middle East conflict, directly involving Israel, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and indirectly involving the superpowers as arms suppliers.

— The Falklands dispute, directly involving Britain and Argentina and, indirectly, the United States and Latin American nations.

— The Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, with repercussions for Arab countries of the region.

— Afghanistan, where fighting was this week reported to have intensified between Soviet forces backing the Kabul government and Muslim forces.

— Chad, torn by a civil war which indirectly involves Sudan, Libya and France, the former colonial power.

— Namibia, where U.N.-backed peace efforts have so far failed to arrange an independence settlement that would end fighting between South African troops and nationalist guerrillas.

— Kampuchea, occupied by 200,000 Vietnamese troops in a dispute in which China and Thailand are closely involved.

Warnings have also been sounded about the possible internationalisation of internal conflicts in Central America and the presence of U.N. peace forces in Cyprus are a reminder that dormant conflicts may in the future flare into open war.

## Attack on Lebanon raises new questions about Israeli intentions

By Jeffrey Antevil Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Middle East conflict seems to be undergoing a dramatic political as well as military escalation, raising new questions about Israeli intentions and new dangers of Soviet involvement, U.S. officials said on Friday.

Officials said peace initiatives by President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig reflected their concern over the latest developments.

These included suggestions, in leaflets dropped by Israeli planes on Beirut, that Israel was preparing to cross a major watershed by occupying an Arab capital for the first time in 34 years of warfare with its neighbours.

In past conflicts, U.S. officials noted, Israeli forces had stopped short of seizing Damascus, Cairo, Amman or Beirut — a step that would signal an intention to control and reshape the political structure in those nations.

Even if the leaflets were simply psychological warfare, the officials said, it was increasingly clear Israel was going beyond its proclaimed goal of a security zone on the Lebanese border and planned to impose a new political order on the nation.

expressed heightened concern that the spreading Israeli invasion could bring a military confrontation with Syria, a Soviet ally which has at least 25,000 troops in Lebanon as an Arab peacekeeping force.

A Pentagon analyst said there was no firm evidence Israel was seeking such a confrontation, which would contradict its official line that it does not want a fight with Syria. In fact, the Israeli leaflets included maps to help Syrian troops get out of Beirut without running into Israel's advancing army.

Despite threatening rhetoric, moreover, Syria also seemed to be trying to avoid a conflict that would pit it against superior Israeli forces for the first time without help from Egypt, which has a peace treaty with Israel, the analyst said.

But he said although Syria appeared to be "running scared," a scared person can do strange things, such as mobilising its forces, which could lead to Israeli countermeasures followed by Soviet actions to support Damascus.

The question would then become whether the United States could head off direct Soviet intervention, as it did in the 1973 war by putting U.S. forces on alert

He said Washington's main concern as of Wednesday night was that "the Israelis might do something that would threaten Syrian vital national interests as opposed to Syria's face" and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

If that happens, he said, "you could get Syrian mobilisation and the whole thing could get wider and wider."

Israel's purpose in bombing Syrian surface-to-air missiles in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon may well have been defensive, the analyst said, but Syria is also aware the Bekaa would give Israeli forces a direct route to Damascus and cut off Syrian communications with its troops in Beirut.

If Israeli forces enter the section of Lebanon that bulges out to the east, moreover, they would be well within artillery range of Damascus, giving Israel "a gun at Syria's head," the analyst said.

### Israel's objectives

Washington, meanwhile, was assessing Israel's likely objectives and its next moves in Lebanon.

Despite repeated Israeli statements that the invasion was intended to push Palestinians out of artillery range of northern

## Western Europe wants Israel restrained

LONDON (R) — Fears are being expressed in Western Europe that failure to restrain Israel may turn the Arab World permanently against the West.

Political analysts said these fears were reflected in the European Economic Community (EEC) swift and outright condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and hints of possible sanctions to come.

They were also voiced in the

nus aggression of Israel" was greeted by cheers on Thursday.

Opposition foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey told parliament: "...to add to the shock of Iranian victories in the Gulf War, a humiliation of the nature which the Arab people are subjected to in the Lebanon risks driving the whole Arab World into the hands of Muslim fundamentalists, and nothing could be more contrary to the interests of Israel."

Political analysts said that, with Israeli forces now threatening the PLO's continued existence in

break of fighting, that EEC policy on the Middle East was based on warring the two sides away from violence and towards negotiation.

For the past two years, Western European governments have encouraged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to pursue a diplomatic path towards a regional settlement.

Political analysts said that, with Israeli forces now threatening the PLO's continued existence in

EEC officials have said their support for a settlement that took account of Palestinian aspirations was based on a desire to nurture growing trade relations with the Arab World, secure stable oil supplies and strengthen pro-Western states in the region.

Analysts said the EEC policy had required Western Europe to distance itself from U.S. policy in the Middle East but had paid off in closer relations, even with non-

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



## Abu Odeh opens seminar in Arab communications

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh opened here Saturday a four-day seminar that will prepare the ground for a general conference on communications in Arab countries which will be held in the coming year. In a speech to the participants the minister said that the aim of this meeting was to develop a pan-Arab policy to be based on coordination in communication and information fields.

He outlined the principal problems that confront Arab societies among which he said was the problem of centralisation in communications.

Most Arab centres of communications are located in cities, something which is bound to create a social dislocation that would have harmful effects on rural communications in the Arab World, the minister said. He called on the participants to draw up sound communications policies that can be compatible with

national goals and aspirations, and stressed the need for linking such policies with modern technology. The minister suggested calling upon UNESCO for assistance in this field which can offer abundant experience from developed nations.

Later at its first session, the seminar elected Mr. Abu Odeh as chairman and the participants discussed a working paper on communications in Arab countries. The paper stressed the importance of information and communication as a tool in raising the social standard of Arab societies and in helping to achieve Arab national integration.

Participants to the seminar, organised by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) are information specialists from Arab countries and directors of information departments in Jordan as well as several Arab organisations representatives.

## Kindergarten course starts

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day course in kindergarten teaching started in Amman Saturday. Attending are 10 women teachers from private and public kindergartens who will be oriented on new methods of teaching children at this level based on expertise and skills of teachers that have had training courses in the past.

The course, organised by the Ministry of Education was opened by the ministry's Director of General Education Izat Jaradat.

## Philanthropists hold course

AMMAN — A six-day training course for managers of Philanthropic societies in Ma'an Governorate started in Amman Saturday. Thirty six participants will be oriented on the concept of social and voluntary work, relations between their societies and the Jordanian authorities and means of supporting their projects financially.

The participants will also make tours of several projects implemented by private and public voluntary institutions in Amman. The course held at the General Union of Voluntary Societies' headquarters, is organised by the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* Paintings by Hind Nasser at the Alia Art Gallery.

\* Gene Splicing and Big Bangs: 18 Nobel Prize winners at the American Centre.

### Film

\* Orfeu Negro (colour film sub-titled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

## Ministry stops travel agent licences for a month

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism announced that it has stopped issuing licences for new travel agents in Jordan for a period of one month pending a comprehensive study being prepared on Jordan's needs of such offices.

A ministry spokesman said that officials are making inspection visits to the present agencies in order to ensure that they are abiding by ministry regulations and practicing activity in accordance with feasibility studies which they originally submitted to the ministry.

He said ministry teams are reviewing the agencies' tours abroad, and ministry officials will be accompanying groups of tourists abroad. The ministry will prosecute agents failing to implement their declared tour programmes. The spokesman appealed to holiday makers to submit complaints to the ministry if they feel that travel agencies have violated their agreements.

## 731 new phones for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Telephone Committee Saturday announced that it will install 731 more telephones in Amman and surrounding regions. An announcement made by the committee which met under Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben said that new telephones will be installed at Marka, Mahatta, Ashrafieh, Abdali, Jabal Hussein, Jabal Qusur, as well as Suweilah, Bayader Wadi Seer, Tabarbour, Shafa Badran Sahab and Khreibat Al Souq and the housing estates of dentists, lawyers and officials of the Royal Scientific Society situated around Amman in answer to applications, some of which were made as far back as 1972.

## Income tax director stresses importance of auditing skills

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Director-General Abdullah Al Nsour stressed the importance of raising to step up the skills of the employees in accountancy and income tax law.

In his opening speech of a financial analysis and accountancy training course organised by the Tax Department in cooperation with the University of Jordan on Saturday, Dr. Nsour reviewed the department's training plan which aims at instructing employees in the assessment of income tax. He said that this training course will train 45 assessors in the tax law, accounting and auditing, explaining that another 44 assessors have already completed a training course in the above mentioned fields, in addition to 135 assessors in the tax law.

## Scout leaders to confer

AMMAN (J.T.) — A general conference of scout leaders in Jordan will be held at the Princess Rahmah Social Development Centre between June 16 and 18.

## Youth centres do voluntary work at amphitheatre

AMMAN (Petra) — Some 120 members from Zarqa and Madaba districts Youth Centres did on Saturday a one-day long voluntary work session at the Roman amphitheatre and Amman Castle in implementation of a programme set up in cooperation between the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Youth Organisation.

Domestic Tourism Director at the Ministry of Tourism Nash Al Kawali said that youth centres' activity programmes will center on

tourist and historical sites in Jordan during the summer, adding that 160 members from Jerash, Souf, Ajloun and Kufanah youth centres will do a day of voluntary work in the Dibbin National Park on Monday, while 140 members from Salt, Mafrak and Turrah youth centres will begin voluntary work in the Zay National Park. Mr. Kawali added that the Aqaba beach, Tabagat Fahl, Umm Qais and the Karak Castle will be included in this programme.

## Mekcoudov, Arar discuss Israeli invasion of Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar received at his office here Saturday the visiting Soviet Information delegation led by Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Director Latif Mekcoudov, with whom he discussed the latest Middle East developments and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

This invasion constitutes a flagrant defiance of the international community and U.N. Security Council resolutions, Mr. Arar said. He also expressed Jordan's appreciation to the Soviet Union for its support of Arab just causes and for its call for a total Israeli

withdrawal from Arab territory and the establishment of a state for the Palestinians in their own homeland.

The meeting was attended by Press and Publication Director Ahmad 'Umm. The delegation members later visited Radio Jordan and Jordan Television stations and looked into their activities, and discussed with officials cooperation between their departments and Soviet information media. Later, the delegation called at Al Ra'i and Al Dustour where they were briefed on the development of the two daily newspapers.

## Company will be formed to regulate land transport

AMMAN (Petra) — Final arrangements have been completed for establishing a unified company to regulate overland transport operations in Jordan, according to Transport Minister Ali Suheimat. He said that the Jordanian government holds 50 per cent of the company's shares and the rest are owned by the Jordanian Ports Corporation, the Aqaba Railway Company, the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company, the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company in addition to a number of private companies that deal with transport.

The creation of such company was deemed necessary in view of the growing volume of import and export activity executed at Aqaba Port and which has reached the annual level of six million tonnes. This activity has brought about an enormous increase in the use of trucks, nearly 5,000, that operate between the port and other towns and cities in Jordan and neighbouring countries, he said.

## Alia, JAT to operate air route

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia concluded an agreement with Yugoslav airlines (JAT), whereby both carriers will start operating one flight a week each, between Amman and Belgrade.

This is the first time the two countries are linked by direct air service, which has been introduced to cater for the increasing movement between both countries, and to facilitate the travel of business people, tourists and students.

## Hussein congratulates Saleh, Marcos

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the anniversary of the correction movement in his country.

The King also sent a cable of good wishes to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos on his country's Independence anniversary. In his cable King Hussein wished the Philippine people further progress and prosperity.

## Mayor meets Romanian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni conferred here Saturday with the visiting Romanian Minister of Foreign Construction Ion Simasacu. They discussed ways for further developing cooperation between Jordan and Romania. Romanian ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cervencovici attended the meeting.

## Alia Airport highway to be finished soon

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-Alia International Airport highway is expected to be completed before the end of this year, Minister of Public Works Awad Al Masri said Saturday. He was speaking during an inspection visit to the 28-kilometre four-lane highway during which he talked with contractors and members of the project committee. Mr. Masri was accompanied on the tour by several aides from his ministry.

## Drinking water problem in Karak solved

KARAK (Petra) — Water Supply Corporation branch here started exploiting a new artesian well. Al Ghweir to supply Karak and its surrounding areas with drinking water, the branch's Acting Director Tu'ma Al Nimri announced Saturday. He said some 55 cubic metres of water are being pumped every hour from the new well. This has raised the total amount of water pumped to various regions to 3,300 cubic metres daily, thus solving the drinking water problem in Karak, Mr. Nimri said.

However, he cautioned people against excessive use of water for

## Jordan loses JD 6m due to citrus fruit pests

DEIR ALLA (Petra) — Speakers at the three-day seminar on developing communications in agricultural affairs, opened here Saturday by Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah, assessed the loss suffered by Jordan due to pests' attacks on the citrus products in the past season at JD 6m.

Several specialists spoke about the cultivation of citrus fruit, diseases that affect the crops and the insecticides used in the process and their benefits and harmful effects on the crops.

The speakers pointed out that Jordan's 1981 production of citrus fruit amounted to 115,000 tonnes

grown on 37,542 dunums mostly in the Jordan Valley region.

Had it not been for agricultural pests, Jordan would have produced 146,000 tonnes and the loss is estimated at JD 6 million.

Taking part in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Yarmouk University, the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association and UNESCO are specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, social workers in the Jordan Valley, and Information Ministry officials in charge of preparing agricultural programmes for Jordan Radio and Television.

## Yarmouk University staff to receive training in U.K.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two British universities will provide training and expertise to promote the laboratories and the Science Faculty departments of Yarmouk University, in accordance with an agreement signed here Saturday. Under the agreement Salford University and North East Wales Institute of Higher Education will provide Yarmouk University Faculty of Science with three professors to work for periods ranging between one and two years, British Council spokesman said.

He told the Jordan Times that the agreement provides for dispatching Yarmouk University lecturers to Britain to look into research projects, technicians to train at British laboratories and other personnel to receive training in the maintenance and operation of machines and equipment that

will be installed at the faculty of science.

The cost of providing expertise and training is estimated at \$450,000 while the cost of equipment, apparatus and machines to be installed at the faculty of science is expected to amount to \$255 million.

The whole project, he said, will be financed by a donation made to Yarmouk University by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The agreement was signed at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman by the University President Adnan Badran and the British Council Representative in Amman David Bell. The signing ceremony was attended by EEC delegate here Thomas O'Sullivan, and by university and British Council officials.

## Jordan-Philippines relations hailed by envoy on 84th independence day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following are excerpts from the statement made by Philippine Charge d'Affaires in Amman Cesar C. Pastores on the occasion of the Philippines Republic's 84th independence day, June 12.

"Long before the Spaniards came in the 16th century, trade social and cultural relations between the Filipinos and the Arabs were already flourishing. Arab traders were already coming

in Jordan.

"As regards trade and commerce there is considerable scope for increasing and strengthening Philippine-Jordanian relations. The Philippines imports a little amount of phosphate and Jordan imports coconuts from our country. The Philippines is capable of supplying Jordan with construction materials, furniture, textile yarns, handicrafts, shellcrafts, woodcarvings, tiles, sugars, oil and other foodstuffs. I hope that with the trade mission I am organising to go to the Philippines this month, the floodgates will be opened not only for joint ventures and construction projects but also for our products. I am sure that the day is not far off when Philippine-Jordanian trade will be substantial.

"On the political level, the Philippines has always supported the Arabs in their struggle for a just and enduring peace in the Middle East and in their struggle for a just solution to the Palestinian question. We have always indicated our firm support in regional and international forums for initiatives leading to the stabilisation of the volatile conditions in the Middle East. After the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the Philippines issued a policy statement which includes the following:

1. A condemnation of forcible Israeli occupation of Arab lands as an aggression in violation of the United Nations Charter.

2. A declaration of Philippine support for U.N. Security Resolution No. 242 calling for the withdrawal of Israeli Forces from all occupied Arab territories.

3. A call for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"We recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and recently, my country joined in condemning Israel for annexing the Golan Heights. This is a clear demonstration of the Philippines' consistent policy and sincere support of the Arab cause.

Finally, to the Filipinos in Jordan, I would like to take this opportunity to greet you *Mabuhay* and for you to take great pride in the strides that our country has made and also to share our desire to establish a progressive Philippines."

Marcos stresses nationalism on independence day, page 8

## PLO-Israel ceasefire

are firing constantly at our troops."

The Lebanese capital resounded to the crash of bombs and shells as Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian targets on the southern outskirts and gunboats helled the city.

In announcing the unilateral ceasefire Friday, Israel said its forces would continue operations in a land seized since it thrust into Lebanon last Sunday with the vowed aim of pushing Palestinian commandos beyond shelling range of its northern settlements.

Syria also announced a ceasefire on condition that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon at an unspecified time.

Security sources in Beirut said about 100 people died and hundreds were injured in heavy air raids Friday preceding the ceasefire.

Foreign Minister Shamir said in his radio interview that Israel's basic policy was to reach a peace agreement with all Arab states, including Lebanon.

But he declared that the PLO would have no place in such negotiations and that Israel would insist on a 40 to 45 kilometre zone free of Palestinians in South Lebanon bordering Israel.

President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, met senior Israeli officials during the day to discuss the continued fighting in the Beirut region.

Diplomatic efforts to turn Israel's military gains into a comprehensive settlement involving Lebanon, Syria and possibly other Arab countries marked time because of the Jewish Sabbath.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin said there were no plans for a meeting today with Mr. Habib.

Mr. Shamir said the U.S. would play a role in the talks and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig may visit the area.

### Syrian pledge

In Damascus, a senior official said Syrian troops had fought Israeli forces to defend the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese

achieve its goals through a brittle ceasefire," he said.

Syrian newspapers said Syria was prepared to resume fighting at any time. Al Baath said: "Any procrastination in the withdrawal of the enemy will only increase our determination to continue fighting and to purge Lebanese soil of the Zionist invaders."

The government newspaper Tishrin said: "There will be no ceasefire without withdrawal, and no ceasefire without Zionist hands off the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

### 'Lebanese will find way'

Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov said Saturday he was convinced the Lebanese people would find a way out of what he called a dangerous situation.

He was speaking to reporters after talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis as Israeli aircraft bombed Palestinian targets on the southern outskirts of Beirut.

Mr. Soldatov, whose country has called for an immediate Israeli withdrawal, said he was convinced the Lebanese would find a way out of what he termed this dangerous situation.

At the United Nations, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said Israel's invasion of Lebanon displayed something of a suicidal approach.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said: "When I see the Israelis violating international law, entering into a sovereign state in the most unjustifiable manner, I think it has something of a suicidal approach."

The minister, who later addressed a special session of the general assembly on disarmament, had been asked what ought to be done to get Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

"I wish I had the answer to this question," he said.

In an apparent reference to the Palestinians, however, he said the miseries of Lebanon were due particularly to "the fact that a people in that part of the world has not yet had the right to self-

## King chairs cabinet session

in the occupied Arab territories and placing obstacles to a pan-Arab solution of the Lebanese crisis.

During the session, Prime Minister Mudar Badran presented a comprehensive analysis of reports reaching the government from its embassies abroad and the Jordanian government's contacts with a number of Arab and foreign nations on the subject of Israel's aggression on Lebanon and its impact on the region in general and the PLO in particular.

Afterwards, the cabinet members held a detailed discussion of the general Arab situation and the Palestine problem.

The cabinet has reached the conclusion that Israel's current aggression and the political situation it led to, constitute another dangerous attempt designed to weaken the Arab stand vis-a-vis the Palestine problem, the rights of the Palestinian people and the role of the PLO as its representative. The meeting was also attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi.

## Invasion unites rivals

new Israeli presence with what the Falangists call Palestinian and Syrian occupation and called on the army to end all three.

In West Beirut, traditional Sunni Muslim leaders like former Prime Minister Saeb Salam have praised the resistance mounted by the commandos, even those from radical Palestinian factions.

Only two months ago Mr. Salam and the Sunni religious hierarchy were locked in bitter disputes with leftists over plans to set up local councils to govern parts of West Beirut.

Political sources note, however, that a broad coalition may not last long and can only put up a limited military resistance, while the small

Lebanese army is ill-equipped to fight a conventional war against Israel's sophisticated weaponry. The 10,000 or so Palestinian fighters and their 5,000 active leftist allies stand a better chance in guerrilla warfare. Eight years of intermittent civil war have given them valuable experience in the techniques of ambush and street-to-street fighting in small groups.

Amal, which has its roots in the mainly Shi'ite south now under Israeli occupation, has emerged as the toughest fighting force after the Palestinians, political sources say.

It was Amal militiamen who captured an Israeli armoured vehicle in a battle near Beirut airport

## Volunteers dismayed

Organisation (PLO) office in Amman, which recruited the volunteers, does not accept untrained volunteers.

The volunteers said the PLO representatives in Der'a were very upset with the Syrian's treatment of the volunteers and added that a number of volunteers were still waiting at Al Maqas region between the Jordanian and Syrian border posts.

The volunteers expressed dismay and deep dissatisfaction with the Syrian procedure of turning them back and not allowing them to go through in order to participate in the fighting. They explained that they tried to organise a mass march on the Syrian

their displeasure and denunciation of the Syrian measures, but said the Jordanian authorities prevented them from doing so.

PLO to continue to receive volunteers

Meanwhile, the PLO has instructed its offices around the world to continue the process of receiving volunteers and to facilitate their transportation to Lebanon to fight the invading Zionist enemy.

A spokesman for the PLO offices in Amman said Saturday that the new instructions in this respect have been received from



Philippine Charge d'Affaires Cesar C. Pastores

## PRINCESS SARVATH COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANNOUNCES THE POSTPONEMENT OF ITS GRADUATION CEREMONY.

In view of the current situation in Lebanon the college announces the postponement until further notice of its ceremony for the graduation of the college's first group. The ceremony was originally scheduled for June 17, 1982 at 4:30 p.m. at Al Hussein Youth City Palace of Culture to be held under the patronage of Princess Sarvath.

## ANNOUNCEMENT FROM

## THE EMBASSY OF THE

## REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Owing to the tragic events taking place in the area, the reception to celebrate the 84th anniversary of Philippine independence which was to have taken place at the Sheraton Hotel on the evening of Sunday June 13 has been cancelled. Instead of the reception, there will be a display of Philippine products at the Philippine Embassy Chancery, corner Mohammad Bashir and Ibn Al Arabi streets, Shmelsani, from June 12 to 17.



# Jordan Times

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## The dreaming must end

We shall hear a great deal of talk in the coming months about the world's desire to preserve the "territorial integrity" and "sovereignty" of Lebanon — both of which disappeared in the summer of 1975. We shall hear more of this talk from the professional hypocrites among the American political leadership than from anywhere else — because it is these people who know deep in their hearts that if this world had a moral code of conduct that held criminals and liars accountable for their actions, they would be among the first to pay the price for their ignominy.

We do not believe the United States is interested in the territorial integrity or sovereignty of Lebanon, and we think every American official who publicly claims to be interested in Lebanon is either a master liar or a naive dreamer, or a combination of both. It is about time the people and leadership of the Arab World snapped out of their own dream world and started dealing honestly with the reality that has stunned us all once again this week: the reality that the United States provides Israel with the money and instruments to kill thousands of Arabs, and then claims responsibility for stopping the killing. What kind of science fiction movie are we living through?

The reality of the last three weeks is as follows: Israel has invaded and occupied half of Lebanon, killed and injured perhaps as many as 10,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, wiped out a good portion of the Syrian air force, and put in itself in a position where it can dictate the political reality of Lebanon and perhaps other countries in the area as well. The other side of the reality of the past three weeks is that in the same period the United States agreed to deliver to Israel another 75 F-16 fighter-bombers, changed a large portion of American loans to Israel into grants, approved measures that would significantly increase the sale of Israeli armaments to the United States and indicated that the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the U.S. could be partly revived.

There is the reality that we have to deal with, and if there are no people or leaders in the Arab World who are prepared to confront the United States with its full, if indirect, responsibility for this reality — for the tens of thousands of Arabs who have died, for the Arab territories that fall to Israeli occupation like a row of dominoes — then we cannot see any meaningful future for those of us who call ourselves Arabs. Or do we keep dreaming, and hoping that America's moral gnomes will one day see the light?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Arab illusions over ceasefire

The Palestinian answer to Syria's decision to sign a ceasefire agreement with Israel has been prompt. Since the statement made by Khaled Al Hassan to Radio Monte Carlo echoed a big question which was asked by every faithful Arab when Syria accepted the ceasefire agreement with Israel, or rather, when "Syria fell into the Israeli trap," as Mr. Hassan pointed out. We do not want to delve into the motives behind the Syrian decision, but we shall try to assess the results which followed the ceasefire decision.

The ceasefire agreement has given the Israeli forces the chance to retain the positions they have reached, achieving a new occupation of almost more than half of the Lebanese territories. It has left the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces alone in the face of the invading forces with quantitative superiority and modern weapons, at a time when

contacts between resistance positions and supply routes have almost been destroyed. The ceasefire agreement reached between Syria and the invading Israeli forces has aborted the opportunity for an Arab victory whose signs have been very clear in the battlefield. What worsens the situation is that the Syrian regime adhered to the ceasefire agreement which began with the arrival of the Arab volunteers who came to support their steadfast brothers in Lebanon.

We do not have to go deeper into our assessment because we know that the Syrian decision will expose itself in far more grave results that will appear in the coming weeks, particularly when the condition calling for Israeli withdrawal emerges to be just an illusion on which Syria based its decision.

### Al Dustour: Palestinians have a say on ceasefire

As soon as the ceasefire agreement was declared, strange Israeli and U.S. political signs began to appear. The Israeli radio has never used the word "withdrawal" as a basic principle of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria. Israel has started to talk about Israeli and U.S. working teams which will begin to carry out their duty to secure "the presence of the forces", hinting that Israel intends to keep its forces in Lebanon. One has begun to hear talk about forming a "strong Lebanese government" and talk about evicting all "alien forces" from Lebanon. This means that since

Israel has failed to expel the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon by military force, it is now trying to achieve its goal by political means. The U.S. secretary of state has asserted this when he declared that there are no signs that Israel intends to withdraw.

The United States is committed to secure the Israeli withdrawal in the same way it bears the responsibility of reviving the ceasefire agreement between Israel and the Palestinian resistance. Defusing this explosive situation will not be carried out unless the Israeli aggressors are deterred.

## Haig's Palestine

By Walid Khalidi

Walid Khalidi, professor of political studies at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, is a fellow of the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, at Harvard University. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Secretary of State Alexander Haig's first major pronouncement on the Palestine problem, on May 27 before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, came as a heavy blow to moderate observers of the Middle East scene. No one can quarrel with the "just, comprehensive, durable" peace that Mr. Haig says he seeks, but neither his route nor tactics will take us to his destination. And the glimpses one catches between his lines do not point to his declared objective.

### Two-state solution

Mr. Haig emphasises that autonomy is transitional and not to be equated with the "final outcome". But the con-tours of the outcome in mind are, nevertheless, discernible. Mr. Haig does not, for example, expressly rule out a two-state solution, based on peaceful co-existence, west of the Jordan River, but there has been, we are told, "misunderstanding" of the objective of the autonomy talks. And immediately subsumed under this rubric is Israel's fear that the talks would "go too far" and end in a Palestinian state. The principle that the talks will reflect is "self-government by the inhabitants". This sounds innocent enough, until we remember that the implied contrast is between "inhabitants" and "territory," and note the absence of any mention of "self-determination". At the same time, Mr. Haig stresses that there is "ample opportunity" for Jordan to participate in the negotiations and that one of their objectives is a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. These hieroglyphics translate into a rejection of the two-state solution, on which there is an Arab consensus, including the moderate PLO leadership.

Mr. Haig's route confirms this analysis. Camp David is the only "practical route" to peace. No other plan provides similar "movement". So carried away is Mr. Haig that he commits a monumental faux pas. He sees "the genius" of Camp David in that it allows "progress" while "crucial issues" such as Jerusalem remain unresolved. This will inevitably generate the Arab and Muslim accusation that Camp David is good for Mr. Haig because it bypasses Jerusalem.

Certainly, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will remain an important building block in future negotiations, but why human ingenuity should be so utterly drained by Camp David is not self-evident. It is the direction and cost of movement and progress that matter, not their mere occurrence.

### Mutual non-recognition

Secretary Haig's chosen tactics also confirm this analysis. There is a repetition of the somnambulant position of prior and unilateral recognition of Israel by the PLO. This comes by way of explaining

Washington's quest for genuine, unambiguous peace. This is unfair, because, if the PLO's non-recognition of Israel is an obstacle to peace, so is Israel's non-recognition of the PLO. It is unrealistic, because you cannot ask only one of the two adversaries to concede. The Camp David straightjacket is most apparent here. It absolves the United States, Israel and, ironically, the PLO from exploring a potential break-through: an Israeli-PLO formula based on simultaneous and reciprocal recognition.

Mr. Haig sounds threatening when addressing the Palestinians of the occupied territories. Their refusal to participate on his terms, "risks the loss of their best chance" for peace. He also assures them that they will get a "freely elected self-governing authority". What else besides sad smiles could this effigy from the banished, disarmed, maimed and freely elected Palestinian mayors and their constituents?

### Carrots of strange hue

Secretary Haig's hope (or is it expectation?) is that Syria will join the Camp David process. But his carrots are of strange hue. He makes no reference to the Golan Heights. He raps Syria on the knuckles by singling it out for destabilising Lebanon. And there are all those coquettish references to Jordan.

There is neither hope nor expectation regarding the Soviet Union. The sole reference to Moscow is in the context of Israeli fears of increased Soviet influence through the Palestinian state. Jordan and Egypt are the countries Mr. Haig is betting on. The same unwarranted, vintage expectation persists: that Jordan will detach itself from the Arab consensus on Camp David. As for Egypt, it would be well to distinguish between its incorporation within the system of Arab states and its catalytic potential regarding resolution of the Palestine problem.

### Grace of Camp David

Mr. Haig is most arresting in his handling of Israel. We learn that Prime Minister Menachem Begin has all along been aiming at solving the Palestine problem in "all" its aspects. With exquisite delicacy, a reference to "settlements" is separated from a reference to "unilateral actions" by five paragraphs. The settlements are seen as "exacerbating" Palestinian fears when their continued proliferation is fast removing the very physical basis of a peaceful outcome. The sentence on Jerusalem is insulated from that on "unilateral actions". But, then, the bypassing of Jerusalem (and the Palestine problem) are the saving grace of Camp David.

If I were Menachem Begin, I would be chuckling in my dreams.

## U.S.-Iran partnership bears fruit

Terry Povey reports that the U.S. policy of trying to re-establish commercial relations with post-hostage Iran is beginning to bear fruit.

The U.S. has re-emerged as a major trade partner with Iran, according to figures published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Direct U.S. sales rose to \$300 million after standing at \$20 million in 1980, the year of the hostage crisis.

It was Japan, however, that remained at the head of the list, after a remarkable second half performance took its sales up to \$1.85 billion from \$555 million in the first six months of the year.

The 1981 statistics do not reflect the important development of barter dealing, much of which started this year following Iran's cut in its oil price to \$29 per barrel, or less, compared with the \$37 per barrel rate that prevailed in 1981.

It has been Iran's success in boosting oil sales to the 1.5 million barrels-a-day mark, equivalent to an income of \$1.3 billion per month, that will, if sustained, hold out the prospect of continued improvements in Western trade with the country during 1982.

Should the Gulf war end, this improvement could well turn into a mini-boom for the suppliers of construction and other raw materials, especially those able to offer barter deals, credit or other soft financing terms.

No official trade statistics have been published by Iran since the Islamic revolution three years ago. Total imports for 1981 are estimated at \$1.1 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion for the previous year, according to the customs returns.

OECD members took 63 per cent of this total while the Common bloc reached almost 16 per cent. Countries such as Brazil (\$195 million), Dubai with its still sizeable re-export trade (\$345 million in 1980), Thailand, New Zealand, Pakistan (\$230 m in the year ending June, 1981), and North Korea accounted for most of the balance of the export trade.

Armaments purchases for the Gulf war are not included in these figures, but diplomats estimate these at \$2.5 to \$3 billion over the year. This would put total foreign exchange expenditure for Iran in 1981 (adding in \$1.2 billion for net services expenditures) at about \$16 billion.

Oil revenues were of the order of \$11 billion in 1981 implying a balance of trade deficit of \$5 billion for the year. This suggests that, at the year-end, the country's foreign exchange reserves were nearly exhausted, at the \$500 million level.

The figures for trade with the U.S., the "great satan" of yesterday, might cause consternation in some circles in Iran. Imports from the U.S. almost exclusively consisting of foodstuffs, particularly grains and sugar, represent the continuation of the low-profile U.S. policy of trying to re-establish relations, even if only commercial ones, with post-hostage Iran.

The OECD figures are still distorted by the civil servants' strike in the U.K. in 1981, and as a result only statistics for six of the 12 months are available for the U.K. If exports had run at the same rate through the whole year, then the U.K. would be in fourth position in the list, with sales down \$200 million on last year but still showing a \$600 million surplus. Making such an allowance, the OECD total is likely to be closer to \$8 billion than the figure given in the table.

For West Germany, a sizeable lead over Japan built up in the first

half of 1981 was lost during the second. But having cut oil purchases, West Germany has achieved the largest trade surplus with Iran, at just under \$1 billion, of any country.

France maintained its share of trade despite poor political relations. By taking less oil, it saw its surplus rise by some \$150 million, Italy managed to reach third place in the OECD list for the first time.

Outside the top ten, Australia saw its sales fall back from the record 1980 level of \$280 million to nearer the pre-revolution average of just over \$200 million.

Turkey's position strengthened with sales of \$210 million. This was not enough to prevent a \$250 million barter deal building up over the year. It was this debt which led Iran to suspend oil exports to Turkey in mid-year, once it was clear that agreed sales targets were not going to be met. A similar agreement signed for 1982 includes provisions for clearing up the 1981 debt.

The other OECD main traders with Iran, such as Austria (\$180 million), Sweden (\$190 million), and Finland (\$110 million), all more or less maintained positions built up during the hostage crisis when they were not party to any of the sanctions decisions.

### Top ten OECD exporters to Iran

Country	Exports to Iran (\$m)			
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Japan	1,850	1,580	1,940	4,240
West Germany	1,610	1,510	670	1,880
Italy	750	570	700	340
France	670	720	480	680
Netherlands	390	350	240	320
U.K.	360*	930	50*	250
Spain	340	330	1,330	1,060
U.S.	300	20	60	340
Benelux	250	270	430	370
Switzerland	240	280	40	80
EEC	4,200	4,470	2,610	3,830
OECD	7,710	7,770	6,990	10,800

(East block) (1,900) (n.a.) (2,920) (n.a.)

\* Six months figure only.

Source: OECD and Comecon embassies.

.. From the Financial Times



## JORDAN TIMES DAILY

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran  
 4:50 Emergencies  
 5:00 News in Arabic  
 5:10 Feature Film for Children  
 5:45 Animals Kingdom  
 6:25 Merfai and Italy  
 7:00 Live transmission from Barcelona of ceremonies for opening the 1982 World Cup games.  
 8:30 News in Arabic  
 9:30 Arabic Series  
 10:15 Arabic Series  
 11:10 News in Arabic

#### CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme  
 7:00 News in French  
 7:30 Live transmission from Barcelona of soccer match between Argentina and Belgium.  
 10:00 News in English  
 10:15 Hart to Hart

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
 7:01 Morning Show  
 7:30 News Bulletin  
 7:40 Morning Show  
 10:30 News Headlines  
 10:35 Pop Session  
 11:00 Sign off  
 12:00 News Bulletin  
 12:05 Pop Session  
 13:00 News Summary  
 13:05 Pop Session  
 14:00 News Bulletin  
 14:10 Instruments  
 14:30 Science Report  
 15:00 Concert Hour  
 16:00 News Summary  
 16:30 Old Favourites  
 17:00 Listeners' Choice  
 18:00 News Summary  
 18:40 Jazz Hour

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 A World of Wind and Brass 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 Looerbox 05:30 The English 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the Ake 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Sarah and Company 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 The Art of Julian Bream 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Command Performance 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Good Books 13:30 Short Story 15:45 The Tony Myan Request Show 14:30 Hancock's Half Hour 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Reflections 17:45 Sportscast 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 25 Years of Rock 19:15 The Hobbit 19:30 Do animals have Rights 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 The Poem Usell 21:15 World Cup Special 22:00 World News 22:45 Sportscast 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Conductor's Gallery

### AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 22005. The service should be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

#### ARRIVALS:

5:00 Dar-es-Salam (BA) 8:55 Agaba 9:00 Cairo 9:30 Jeddah 9:40 Dhihran 9:45 Kuwait 10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi 10:40 Dhihran, Riyadh (SV) 10:50 Kuwait (KAC) 10:50 Jeddah (SV) 16:30 Madrid 16:55 Agaba 17:00 Cairo 17:00 Athens 17:15 New York, Vienna 17:30 London, Paris 18:00 Cairo 18:05 Paris, Beirut (AF) 18:15 Zurich, Geneva (SR) 18:45 Casablanca 19:30 Rome 19:50 Frankfurt (LH) 20:20 Cairo (EA) 20:30 Baghdad 24:00 Cairo (EA) 00:30 Baghdad 01:00 Cairo

#### DEPARTURES:

5:00 Cairo 5:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 7:00 Agaba 7:00 London (BA) 9:00 Rome (Alitalia)

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
 British Council 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre 37009  
 Goethe Institute 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre 42003  
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
 Hays Arts Centre 61955  
 Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
 Y.W.M.C.A. 64281  
 Amman Municipal Library 36111  
 University of Jordan Library 843559  
 843666

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 2:47  
 Sunrise 4:28  
 Dhuhr 11:36  
 Asr 3:17  
 Maghrib 6:45  
 Isha 8:25

### MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.  
 Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 102/101.6  
 Lebanese pound 68.5/69.4  
 Syrian pound 58.4/59.3  
 Iraqi dinar 582.6/593.3  
 Kuwaiti dinar 1210/1217.5  
 Egyptian pound 333.3/339.2  
 Qatari riyal 95.6/96.2

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111  
 Civil Defence rescue 61111  
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
 Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-67-8  
 Fire headquarters 39141  
 Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777  
 Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286  
 Jordan Television 73111  
 Radio Jordan 74111

### MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 70 40  
 Eggplants (small) 100 100  
 Potatoes (imported) 160 140  
 Marrow (small) 130 70  
 Marrow (large) 90 70  
 Cucumber (small) 250 220  
 Cucumber (large) 200 150  
 Hot Green Pepper 240 200  
 Sweet Pepper 240 200  
 Cabbage 350 300  
 Onions (dry) 90 70  
 Green onions 90 70  
 Spinach 360 300  
 Beans 350 300  
 Bananas 260 200  
 Bananas (Mukammal) 225 180  
 Peas 350 300  
 Garlic 400 300  
 Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 400 300  
 Broad Beans 130 130  
 Peas 550 500  
 Apples (Double Red) 280 200  
 Apples (Golden) 280 200

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 94.5/95.4  
 Omani rial 1006.3/1010  
 U.S. dollar 347.5/349.5  
 U.K. sterling 620/624  
 Swiss franc 171.1/172.1  
 French franc 55.4/55.7

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire headquarters 22900  
 Cablegram or telegram 18  
 Telephone:  
 Information 12  
 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
 Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
 Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

### MARKET PRICES

Apples (Starline) 280 200  
 Lemons 200 150  
 Oranges (Shamouti) 200 150  
 Oranges (Valencia) 110 70  
 Cauliflowers (white) 210 150  
 Carrots 150 120  
 Grapefruit 150 120  
 Apples (American) 500 450  
 Apples (French) 450 400  
 Apples (African) 450 400  
 Grape leaves 450 350  
 Water Melon (Mulkhiyah) 100 80  
 Apples (Turkish) 300 250  
 Water Melons 160 120  
 Faggoos 140 100  
 Parsley 50 50  
 Radish 100 100  
 Sage 100 100  
 Apricots 450 300  
 Melons 300 250  
 Red Cherries 500 400  
 Olives 1,100 900  
 Apples (local) 400 300



## EEC aides discuss French request to devalue franc

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers met Saturday to discuss a request by France to devalue the franc and revalue the West German mark.

Informed sources said France wanted to devalue its currency, which has been under heavy speculative pressure on financial markets, by 14 per cent against the mark.

West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein told reporters: "We are prepared to make a step towards the French."

French officials quoted Finance Minister Jacques Delors as saying that France wanted a "reasonable movement" in the parity of its currency within the European Monetary System (EMS).

France's plea for the second devaluation of the franc in eight months was discussed Friday night by the EEC monetary committee. Officials said the realignment sought would probably involve an adjustment in the parities of some other EMS currencies.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said however that there

was no question of any change in the parity of the Belgian franc which had also been under heavy pressure.

The French move follows months of speculation that a devaluation of the currency was inevitable as it came under heavy pressure within the EMS, which sets fluctuation limits for its member currencies.

Both the French and Belgian francs were at their lowest permitted levels within the EMS as financial markets closed for the weekend Friday.

## Japan produces 30% of the world's vehicles

TOKYO (R) — Japan produced nearly three out of 10 vehicles made in the world last year, according to the Toyota Motor Sales Company.

Japan's 11 manufacturers produced 11.18 million cars, trucks and buses in 1981, equal to 29.5 per cent of all vehicles manufactured worldwide and 1.2 per cent more than in 1980.

The company, which is the sales arm of Japan's biggest car company, said production in the United States was 7.93 million vehicles, down 0.9 per cent.

The Toyota figures showed total world output of 37.88 million vehicles last year, 3.3 per cent below the 1980 level.

The Asian-Pacific region including Japan produced 12.13 million vehicles, up one per cent; West Europe 11.17 million vehicles, down 6.9 per cent; North America including the U.S. and Canada 9.21 million vehicles, down 1.8 per cent; The Soviet Union and communist countries 3.36 million vehicles, down 1.7 per cent; and Latin America 1.53 million vehicles, down 20.8 per cent.

## U.S. wholesale prices unchanged

WASHINGTON (R) — Wholesale prices remained unchanged in the United States last month, the Labour Department said—further evidence that inflation is moderating.

The news surprised many economists who had expected advance warning of rises in the pipeline for consumers, to climb about 0.3 or 0.4 per cent.

However, a decline in energy prices offset an increase in the cost of food to leave the index unchanged in May.

It was more good news for the Reagan administration, which has made reducing inflation its number one economic priority.

The report suggests consumer price inflation will remain moderate for at least a little while longer.

Wholesale prices have been about level during the past three months, having risen 0.1 per cent in April after falling 0.1 per cent in March. During the first five months of this year they have risen at an annual rate of only 0.4 per cent.

Wholesale prices rose seven per cent last year and the rate of increase has dropped steadily since President Reagan took office in January 1981. During 1980, the last year of the Jimmy Carter presidency, they rose 11.8

per cent.

Wholesale prices have risen only three per cent in the past 12 months and it appears almost certain the full year increase will be the lowest since a 3.7 per cent advance in 1976.

The cost of energy at the wholesale level fell 3.1 per cent last month, the fifth consecutive month of decline. The cost of petrol was down 18.3 per cent from its year earlier level.

Prices to consumers—the main measure of inflation—rose 0.2 per cent in April, the last month for which data is available, and have climbed at a modest 0.8 per cent in 1981.

## Mexico cancels nuclear energy scheme

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico, hit by a welter of economic blows, as decided to cancel its nuclear energy expansion programme, one of the most ambitious in the world.

The decision by the federal electricity commission this week was long news for seven foreign companies which had spent millions of dollars bidding for the construction of a \$2.5 billion plant.

The 2,300 megawatt station was only the start of what oil-rich Mexico planned would be a nuclear energy network producing more than 20,000 megawatts of electricity by the turn of the century.

A statement by the commission said the decision was made after a study of technical aspects and without even opening the actual bids from the companies.

Trade sources said the finance ministry simply told the state-run commission that the cost was now out of the question, given Mexico's economic troubles.

"Exceptionally disappointing" was how ray burgh of Atomic Energy of Canada described the news, and he said his company, one of the front-runners for the contract, would review its presence in Mexico.

Trade sources said the decision could have major repercussions in the countries involved in the bidding—the United States, France, Canada, West Germany and Sweden—because of the slump in nuclear demand in industrialised countries.

But they added that the news was hardly a shock as Mexico had entered a deep recession because of slack oil demand, high interest rates on its \$75 billion foreign debt, and lack of confidence in its recently devalued currency.

Cuts of up to eight per cent in some sectors of public spending were announced recently and financial analysts predicted that the nuclear programme would not escape the axe.

The programme, devised during the heyday of Mexico's oil boom, was aimed at diversifying the country's energy resources and experts described it as worth up to \$30 billion and the most ambitious in the world. The trade sources said a revival of at least part of the scheme within the next few years was possible.

The bidding companies were Westinghouse, Combustion Engineering and General Electric of the United States, France's Fromatom, Atomic Energy of Canada, Sweden's Asea-Atom and Kraftwerk Union of West Germany.

## Alfa Romeo loses \$75m

MILAN (R) — Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-owned carmaker, said it plunged into the red last year by 97 billion lire (\$75 million) after a small profit in 1980.

Company officials put on a brave face, saying the decline in Alfa's fortunes was not as bad as it looked. The previous one billion lire (\$750,000) profit was a once-only paper gain from the revaluation of assets during a reorganising of the management structure 18 months ago.

But the loss still contrasted starkly with the profit of the same amount—97 billion lire—announced a month ago by Alfa's giant rival, the private-sector Fiat group.

Both companies, caught in a world slump, lost heavily on the production line. Alfa's losses on car manufacturing rose to 98 billion lire from 74 billion lire (\$57 million) in 1980 while Fiat's rose even more sharply to 254 billion lire (\$195 million) from 130 billion lire (\$100 million).

Fiat has been cushioned by diversification and big profits on other group assets while its car losses were concentrated in its Argentina and Brazilian subsidiaries. Alfa's losses reflected a worrying failure to sell well in the relatively buoyant Italian market, industry analysts said.

## PAP assails ILO for condemning crackdown on Solidarity movement

WARSAW (R) — Poland's official press accused the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Saturday of being guided by capitalist employers and right-wing trade unionists.

Newspapers carried a dispatch by the state news agency PAP from Geneva attacking an ILO committee which on Friday condemned the crackdown on the free trade union Solidarity after the military takeover in Poland last December.

Polish representatives at the meeting had tried to dispel what PAP called false reports about rough treatment of solidarity members after the takeover.

"They could not completely succeed as the ILO's driving force are capitalist employers and right-wing trade union leaders, with the result that the ILO belongs to the most conservative and anti-socialist organisations of the U.N. system," PAP reported.

The agency said it was pointed out at the meeting that Solidarity leaders themselves "grossly violated the provisions of ILO convention number 87 which distinctly formulates the scope of trade union activity."

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

### RESTAURANTS & BARS

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
"The First & Best"  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
First Circle, Jabal Amman  
Near Al-Yahya Girls School  
Open Daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968  
Take Home Service Available

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN**  
**TOURISMO**  
Opp. Adhah Maternity Hospital  
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41083. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Hotel Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & steaks served.

**PARDOUS RESTAURANT**  
Under New Management

**LA TERRASSE restaurant**  
welcomes you daily to a spread of the most delicious oriental and western foods, to the tunes of renowned Polish pianist  
Christina.  
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## SPORTS

## JTV to broadcast World Cup games

By Samir Janakat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Television (JTV) will broadcast World Soccer Cup games starting in Spain on Sunday, Television Director General Mohammad Kamal announced here Saturday.

He told a press conference that the aim is to offer Jordanians the chance of following up the games that are held every four years. In addition, Jordan Television will telecast

all games played by Kuwait and Algeria, he said. According to Mr. Kamal, Jordan Television also has plans for telecasting all important sports events that take place in Jordan and other parts of the Arab World.

The first match in the 1982 World Cup between Belgium and Argentina will be telecast live Sunday, Mr. Kamal said.

## JTV transmission schedule

Date	Amman time (pm)	Kick-off	Venue	Match (Group)	Channel	Broadcast
13/6	7:15 - 7:50		Barcelona	Opening ceremony	3	Live
13/6	7:50 - 9:50	8:00	Barcelona	Argentina v Belgium (3)	6	Live
14/6	5:05 - 7:50	5:15	Vigo	Italy v Poland (1)	3+6	Live
14/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v Soviet Union (6)	6	Live
15/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Scotland v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
16/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Gijon	W. Germany v Algeria (2)	3+6	Live
17/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Valladolid	Czechoslovakia v Kuwait (4)	3+6	Live
18/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v Scotland (6)	6	Live
19/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Soviet Union v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
20/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Gijon	W. Germany v Chile (2)	3+6	Live
20/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Valencia	Spain v Yugoslavia (5)	6	Live
21/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Valladolid	France v Kuwait (4)	6	Live
22/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Soviet Union v Scotland (6)	6	Live
23/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
24/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Oviedo	Algeria v Chile (2)	6	Live
25/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Bilbao	England v Kuwait	6	Live
25/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Valencia	Spain v N. Ireland	6	Live

## 'Colombia 86' launched amid conflicting opinions

MADRID (R) — A publicity campaign dubbed "Colombia 86" took off Saturday amid conflicting opinions of Colombia's ability to handle the 1986 World Cup.

The executive director of the 1986 organising body, Roberto Ordonez, said Colombia had the stadiums, the money and the communications to mount a successful World Cup.

Earlier Friday, chief Spanish organiser of the 1982 World Cup Raimundo Saporta told Reuters: "It's going to be difficult for Colombia, very difficult ... how are they going to do it with so few stadiums?"

But after the launch of "Colombia 86" he told reporters: "Colombia is perfectly prepared for the World Cup."

Alfonso Senior, President of the Colombian Soccer Federation and head of the 1986 organisation, said his country would have eight to 10 stadiums ready by then, enough to host the 24 teams competing. Saporta agreed and revised his earlier estimate which called

for a minimum of 12 stadiums.

The campaign launch by Colombia's ambassador to Spain and members of the organising committee vaunted the country's modern communications, the support the organisers have got from businesses and Colombia's natural beauty.

Slides showed close-ups of bikini-clad women and emphasised Colombia's love for football—a short clip of the start of a match with a soundtrack of the national anthem brought parts of the audience hesitatingly to their feet but it quickly gave way to scenic views.

FIFA Vice-President Hermann Neuberger said recently Colombia "would not be able to handle it" if the present 24-team format was retained. Colombia was given the rights to 1986 under the former 16-team format.

But the backers of "Colombia 86" have already proposed a one million dollar-a-year budget over the next four years to train up a national side and they estimate a \$54-million overall competition profit at today's prices.

## Algeria's hopes pinned on Kourichi

OVIEDO, Spain (R) — Algeria's hopes of springing a surprise in the World Cup will depend on towering defender Nourredine Kourichi.

Kourichi, one of nine "exiles" in the Algerian squad, abandoned his studies in Paris to play professional football in France where he has lived all his life.

Six seasons of French League soccer have given him vital experience for Algeria's first World Cup final campaign which begins against former world champions West Germany in nearby Gijon next Wednesday.

"Our chances against West Germany are minimal, though the 0-0 draw Tunisia earned against them in Argentina in the last World Cup is a result that fills us with hope," he said.

"We believe we have a better chance against Austria and Chile, with the three of us contesting the second qualifying place."

Kourichi, who plays alongside French international Marius Tressor at Bordeaux, will link up with Mahmoud Guendouz in the centre of the defence.

They will try to keep it tight at the back and give Lakhdar Bellouni, Africa's 1981 Sportsman of the Year, scope to build the attack in midfield.

Kourichi rates Austria above Chile in Group Two because he considers them a more balanced and tightly-disciplined team. "However, in every World Cup there is always a surprise and it could be Algeria, you never know."

He is a tough player and respects similar commitment in others. "I adore English football. It matches my character—physical and spirited. I play hard in France," he said.

## Argentina's golden boy makes his long-awaited World Cup debut today

BARCELONA (R) — Diego Maradona, Argentina's golden boy, will make his long-awaited World Cup debut here Sunday, defying a thigh injury to appear in the champions' first match in defence of their title.

A source close to the team told Reuters that Maradona would play even though manager Cesar Luis Menotti was making no public pronouncement on whether Argentina's invaluable asset would face Belgium in the Nou Camp stadium.

The Group Three game, following what promises to be a lavish opening ceremony, is the first of the 52-match finals.

While the 21-year-old Maradona looked set to play, the news for the Belgians was less encouraging with serious doubts about whether Wilfried Van Moer would turn out.

Van Moer, 37, Belgium's wily midfield schemer, has been going through a bad patch and he told Reuters Saturday that he did not

think that he would face Argentina.

"I don't think I'll play tomorrow," said the 37-year-old Van Moer. "After that we'll see. In the two matches before coming to Spain I wasn't in good form. You know at my age things get difficult. Anyway for me it's too hot here."

Asked about Maradona, Van Moer said: "He will certainly be a problem for us. He is said to be one of the world's greatest players but I've only seen him in a few matches on television and he wasn't that impressive."

"But that was in warm-up matches. This is the World Cup and much more serious."

Maradona has been nursing a thigh injury for some weeks but even a brief flash of his magnificent skills could be enough to decide Sunday's match. His electrifying speed allied to his remarkable ball control make him the most exciting player in the world today.

He is certain to get a rousing

reception playing in the stadium where next season he will wear a Barcelona shirt following his \$7.7 million transfer from South America.

Maradona could line up with as many as nine of the players who appeared in the 1978 World Cup final when Argentina, after being held 1-1 at the end of 90 minutes, beat the Netherlands 3-1 to lift the trophy for the first time.

Augmenting Maradona's virtuosity will be the seasoned skills of men like Passarella, Ardiles and Kempes. It is a combination that should prove too much for the Belgians.

Van Moer's absence is just one of a number of problems with which manager Guy Thys has been wrestling. His team has been further weakened by a one-match ban on defender Walter Meeuwis and an injury to midfielder Rene Vandereycken.

But Thys hopes to put on show an exciting new talent in Guy Vandersmissen, the 24-year-old Standard Liege player who is expected to take Van Moer's place. He emerged from nowhere last season to become the most talked-about player in the Belgian League. He is tall and powerful and uses both attributes to maximum effect.

Probable teams—Argentina: Ubaldo Filol, Jorge Olguin, Luis Galvan, Daniel Passarella, Alberto Tarantini, Osvaldo Ardiles, Americo Gallego, Diego Maradona, Daniel Berton, Ramon Diaz, Mario Kempes.

Belgium: Jean-Marie Pfaff, Eric Gerets, Luc Millecamps, Maurice de Schrijver, Marc Baecke, Ludo Coeck, Frank Vercauteren, Guy Vandersmissen, Alex Czerniatynski, Erwin Vandenberghe, Jan Ceulemans.

## Peru books tickets for second stage in Barcelona

LA CORUNA, Spain (R) — Peru have already booked their tickets to Barcelona, confident that they will qualify for the second stage of the World Cup finals.

"We have one of the most technically advanced teams in the competition," Peruvian Soccer Federation Vice President Jose Aramburu Zavala said at the team's luxury headquarters Saturday.

"We have already booked up for Barcelona," he added. Aramburu named midfielders Julio Cesar Uribe, Teofilo Cubillas and Jose Velasquez as three of the men who will propel Peru into one of the top two positions in Group One.

Cubillas, 32, of Fort Lauderdale strikers in the U.S., is looking one stage further. "Once we are through the first stage there is no telling where we might stop," he told reporters.

But none of the Peruvian players and officials, who have the most luxurious Group One quarters in a municipal hotel overlooking an Atlantic inlet, specified how they would overcome their Group One opponents.

## Flagging interest forces organisers to revise policy on ticket sales

BARCELONA (R) — Flagging interest on the eve of the World Cup Saturday forced the organisers to revise their controversial policy on ticket sales.

Match tickets were previously only available in block bookings but with thousands of seats for the opening game between defending champions Argentina and Belgium still to be sold, it was decided to make single tickets available.

While officials did their best to boost the scant local interest in the big kick-off, workmen were busy putting the finishing touches to Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium.

Block sales abroad will ensure that the organisers will not be embarrassed, but as armies of workers replaced barriers on the terraces and prepared the pitch, only a trickle of people queued for tickets.

With 24 hours to go it seemed certain that the Nou Camp stadium would not be filled to its reduced capacity of 102,000.

"Thousands of tickets have been returned from abroad," a booking office worker told Reuters. "There will obviously be a good gate but the ground will not be full."

The package system of ticket sales for the four-yearly soccer extravaganza was also criticised by one of soccer's top officials, International Football Federation (FIFA) Vice-President Hermann Neuberger.

He told reporters many fans had been put off travelling to Spain by being forced to pay for hotel accommodation as well as a batch of match tickets.

"The important thing for FIFA is that the stadium should be full and with this system it is doubtful that will happen," Neuberger said.

But despite last-minute hitches the biggest tournament in the history of the World Cup is ready to roll, with 24 finalists entered for the month-long event and 52 games scheduled to be played in

14 Spanish cities.

A lavish opening ceremony involving hundreds of dancers, athletes and schoolchildren and presided over by Spain's King Juan Carlos will precede the 1800 GMT kick-off.

Security in and around the Nou Camp stadium will be strict, with 1,200 police supported by 700 auxiliary security staff. Fifteen doctors specialising in heart attacks and shock will be on duty in the stadium and two helicopters will be available to fly casualties to seven emergency medical centres set up in the city.

The fiesta, the opening game and the final in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium on July 11 will be watched by an estimated worldwide television audience of 700 million viewers.

The World Cup is likely to prove as popular as ever as a television spectacle. But the official policy on ticket sales means the number of foreign fans in Spain to see the action at first-hand is likely to be around 200,000—about a third lower than earlier estimates.

Many air lines and hotels have had bookings cancelled and match ticket sales have so far fallen well short of expectation, with the present figure of half a million representing only 40 per cent of the original target.

Some 60 per cent of bookings made by prospective Argentine visitors have been cancelled in the wake of the Falklands dispute with

Britain, with cancellations by English fans also reported to be substantial.

But the thousands of English fans who do come to Spain will be under intense scrutiny by police and fellow fans wary of their unsavoury reputation for violence and vandalism.

Many of the English supporters are expected to arrive in Spain without money, match tickets or hotel reservations and there will be a particularly strong police presence in Bilbao where England play all their first-round games.

With the ever-present threat of Basque separatist violence, Bilbao will be a powderkeg where an invasion by brawling English fans could ignite a fierce response by the security forces.

Forty thousand police have been assigned to World Cup duty throughout Spain but if trouble erupts it is generally expected to focus on Bilbao.

The political-military wing of ETA, the Basque separatist movement fighting for a fully sovereign marxist state, has said it will refrain from guerrilla activity during the tournament. But the hardline military wing of ETA has given no hint of its intentions.

The organisers recently approved an overall budget increase of 638 million pesetas (\$6.38 million) partly to finance increased security arrangements. If Spain gets through the World Cup unscathed by violence there will be a widespread sigh of relief.



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## FEATURES

# New ILO code to protect workers' rights upsets Western employers

By John Chadwick  
Reuters

GENEVA — Workers throughout the world would get new protection against sudden or arbitrary dismissal under a new code to be adopted at the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva this month.

The code would prevent employers from firing workers on the basis of their race, sex, religion, politics and other factors, and would require employers to consult workers' representatives before big layoffs. It would give workers the right to appeal to an impartial body.

Some employers' organisations, especially in the United States but also in other Western countries, are set over the proposed convention, which they say could be a business initiative at home and abroad.

The stage looks set for some very heated discussions starting this week between supporters and opponents of the draft convention on termination of employment at the initiative of the Employer, which has 2,000 government, employer and worker representatives from 145 countries will take part.

The basic aim of the draft code is to update 20-year-old ILO codes and improve worker protection against the threat of being fired at a time of economic recession and technological change.

But the strong opposition that has emerged since the code began to be drafted makes its adoption in its present form look questionable. And even if approved, it will be up to member states to decide whether to ratify it.

The United States, which has ratified only seven out of over 150 ILO conventions — binding under international law — is thought certain not to ratify this one either.

Washington will probably decide, in accordance with past practice, that this is a matter falling within the competence of individual states of the union, informed ILO sources believe.

But the code, if adopted in binding form, could affect U.S. overseas operations in Europe and elsewhere if ratified by those countries, and this is one of the reasons for recent cries of alarm from U.S. multinationals and business leaders.

ILO officials are not making

predictions. Their best guess is that a new convention requiring consultation with workers on layoffs will be adopted, but maybe with some compromises.

Since the draft convention and recommendations were provisionally adopted at last year's ILO conference, officials have been gathering additional comments and suggested amendments and these show that opposition has by no means diminished.

U.S. employers' representative Paul Weinberg, one of the most outspoken critics, says the proposed code could affect American investments overseas, which he describes as a significant aid to Third World development.

He said employers need flexibility to control their operations, and this would be severely curtailed by the ILO proposals. And in order to provide job security, employers had to get an adequate return on their investments and the proposed ILO rules would discourage investment.

The draft convention says that a job cannot be terminated without valid reasons, and these do not include union membership, political opinion, racial background, religion, sex, pregnancy or marital status.

It gives the worker the right to defend himself against any allegations by the employer and the right of appeal to an independent body, with the onus of proof on the employer. It entitles a dismissed worker to severance pay, a period of notice and a certificate of employment.

The code would also require an employer considering firing workers for economic or technological reasons to consult worker representatives as early as possible to discuss measures to avert or minimise the dismissals.

Some of all these procedures are already followed by advanced industrial societies, led by Scandinavian countries, West Germany and other European Common Market nations.

The EEC trend is towards more worker involvement in decision-making, which is so-called "verdeling" proposals would institutionalise on a regular basis, and a 1975 directive has already called for consultations with the workforce when mass redundancies were being considered.

Many U.S. employers fear Western European doctrine on consultations and layoffs spreading across the Atlantic.

There is no legislation pending in Congress about plant closings. A business-opposed bill of this kind, introduced in 1980 but never enacted, would have given the secretary of labour authority to rule on the validity of a plant closure and to impose sanctions if he found it unjustified.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce officials, in fact, would like to give the unions less clout, not more. For instance, they want to see the repeal of the 45-year-old Bacon-Davis Act, which gives the labour secretary authority to set a prevailing wage for construction projects financed from public funds.

They say pegging the work rate to union norms rules out bidding by non-union companies and increases federal construction costs by between five and 15 per cent.

The economic recession has already led U.S. unions to tone down their demands, accept pay freezes and give up holidays previously conceded in order to protect their jobs. The United Auto Workers, by agreeing to contracts like this with General Motors and Ford, has saved them billions of dollars and thus forestalled plant closures and layoffs.

In Britain too the recession is undermining morale in the labour movement, with union membership and finances down in the past two years, strikes less frequent and wage demands modified.

But since government legislation already requires employers to consult with unions on planned redundancies at least 60 days before the first dismissal takes effect, British companies do not see the ILO draft code as a major new restriction.

They complain, however, about legal immunities of British unions, which are allowed to stage pickets and boycotts at affected plants and to impose "closed-shop" systems making it impossible to get many jobs without a union card.

French workers have little protection against redundancy. They can campaign against unjust dismissals but when a job is lost for economic reasons their only com-

pensation is increased social security payments for a year afterwards.

Under a law brought in by former President Charles De Gaulle, all companies with more than 50 workers have to have a workers' committee, usually chaired by the firm's director.

A labour ministry official of the present Socialist government, which wants to boost workers' rights, said they planned a draft bill to encourage dialogue with management and give workers the right to know about planned closures and possibly oppose them.

In West Germany, whose management-labour relations have long been considered a West European model, labour is committed to settling for moderate economic gains, especially in present times of recession and high unemployment.

The employee's voice in West Germany is effectively heard through the Works Council, which represents all types of workers within a company. It has the right by law to be informed of changes affecting the work force and, if redundancies are involved, to join in working out a settlement. But it cannot veto job cuts.

An Italian company — Fiat and Alfa Romeo were recent examples — can lay off a selected number of workers for a set period in case of downturn in demand, with the state guaranteeing their wages. Some unions oppose this system, which they see as a step towards institutionalised redundancies, but others regard it as a safety valve against sackings.

In Japan, which attributes much of its success to stable and cooperative relations between management and labour, there are fewer than 30 disputes a year due to closures or redundancies.

Instead of laying off workers during a slump, Japanese employers, themselves suffering self-imposed salary reductions, have to find jobs in other companies for their employees or give severance pay.

Objections to the proposed legislation have come from several Third World countries which fear too stringent regulations could harm development.

The Pakistan government told the ILO it could not ratify the proposed convention because the reduction of normal working hours and the restriction of overtime were too difficult to implement. Singapore called for "flexibility" in listing invalid reasons for sacking workers, while Mauritius said the draft would put an unbearable strain on social security resources.

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

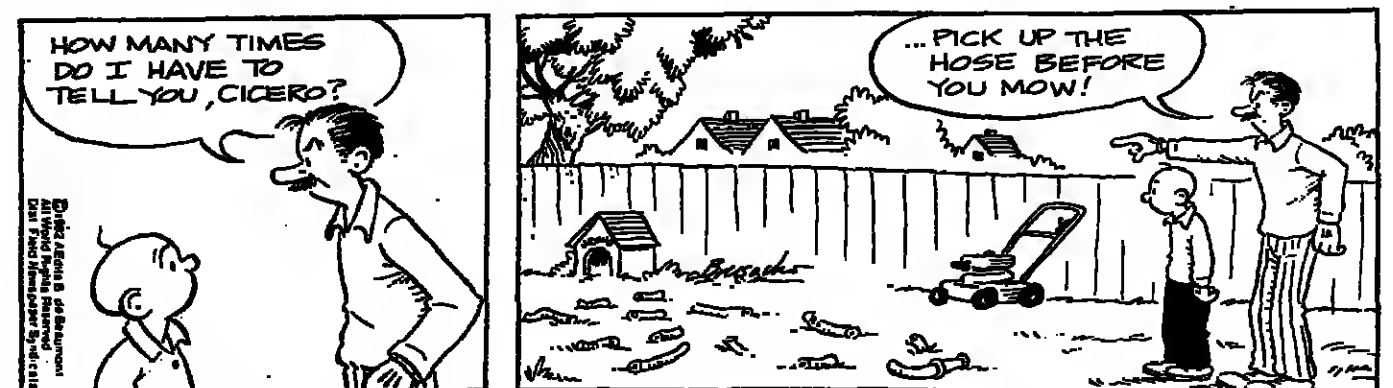


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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you can direct your thoughts on a philosophy that will enhance your well-being. Make whatever change that is necessary to achieve your long-sought goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend the services of your choice and concentrate on your true beliefs. Contact an influential person who can help you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A time to comprehend the ideas of congenials and improve your relations with them. Make plans for the days ahead.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A situation arises that does not please you, but let it ride for the time being. Do nothing that would endanger your health.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Contact a wise person who can give you valuable information. You can easily make a fine impression on others now.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show more cooperation with family members and make your home life more ideal. Avoid one who is envious of your talents.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Listening to lofty thoughts is fine, but don't permit others to change your thinking. Express happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Anything you have in mind of a constructive nature should be carried through without delay in order to be successful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A new plan you have in mind can help you gain personal aims. Sidestep one who likes to waste your time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make long-range plans that could give added income in the future. Do something thoughtful for loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Improve the bonds between you and a neighbor by being more helpful. Take steps to improve your health.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take time to handle a civic affair and gain added prestige in the community. Try not to break any promises.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study what philosophy is best suited for you. Avoid one who is detrimental to your best interests. Make future plans.

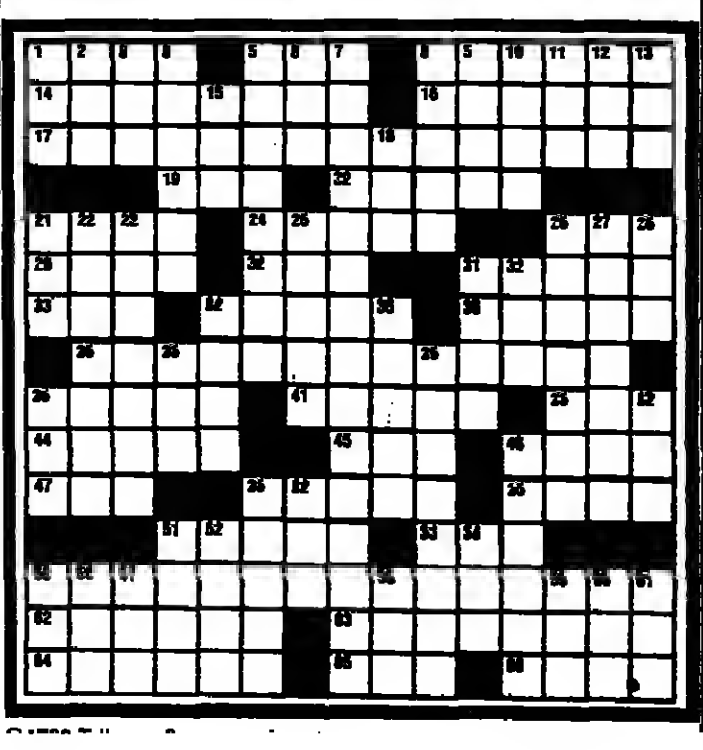
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have fine goals early in life which should be encouraged. This could lead to great success, provided you give the best education you can afford. The fields of medicine and research are ideal in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Rose Santora

ACROSS	34 Purple	55 Ned fun at	27 Football
1 Yank	36 Century	the expens	game play
5 Diocesan	head: abbr.	62 Reluctant	28 Summer
8 Certain	37 Acted	63 Hirsute	drink
14 Depopulate	according to	64 Adjusts	31 Enclosure
16 Broadway	40 Road light	65 Asner	32 Turkish
play title	41 Comic	end Ames	leader
17 Hearty and	Martin	66 Coma upon	34 Caustics
darts?	42 Get a gun		35 Sweetheart,
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20 Pink flower	45 Othe's		38 Exist
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## WORLD

## Moscow says Reagan only wants to continue East-West arms race

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union attacked President Reagan Saturday over his just-concluded European tour, charging him with pursuing an unbridled arms race and jeopardising Western Europe's security.

The attack came in a commentary published in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda under the name of Alexei Petrov, a pseudonym generally taken to indicate Kremlin-level authorship.

Dealing with President Reagan's remarks to the Bundestag, the West German par-

liament, on June 9, Pravda said he had tried to prove that U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union was the sole path to peace.

Mr. Reagan, Pravda said, appeared unperturbed by the fact that the attainment of "absolutely reliable defence" by the West meant a denial of security to the Soviet bloc.

Pravda made no direct reference to Mr. Reagan's proposal in his Bundestag speech that the Western allies and the Warsaw Pact should agree to a ceiling of 700,000 ground troops in Central

Europe.

The Pravda article said Mr. Reagan, who returned home Friday from a nine-day European tour, had categorically proclaimed the costs of Europe to be American costs and suggested this would only endanger Western Europe's security.

Referring to sympathetic comments Mr. Reagan had made about Europe's anti-nuclear movement, Pravda suggested he had been prompted by the very scale of protest against proposed new U.S. missiles for Europe.

It attacked U.S. proposals for

the dismantling of SS-20 medium-range missiles by Moscow in exchange for the scrapping of plans to site Cruise and Pershing-2 rockets in Europe, saying this would destroy the rough balance between East and West nuclear arsenals.

Pravda said the Soviet Union did not have to be persuaded of the need to reduce military spending and said Moscow had constantly proposed agreement on radical reductions of the most dangerous nuclear systems and weapons.

## Big orchestrated welcome for Reagan at Andrews

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan returned Friday night to a rousing reception after his first presidential visit to Europe and proclaimed the 10-day trip a success.

An estimated 15,000 people gave Mr. Reagan a well-orchestrated welcome when he arrived at nearby Andrews Air Force base at the end of his tour.

Mr. Reagan attended the Western economic summit in Versailles and the NATO meeting in Bonn and also stops in Britain, Italy and West Berlin.

Mr. Reagan said he told foreign leaders he met that the United States would live up to its worldwide responsibilities, and received assurances of strong support from them in return.

"We are not alone. They (U.S. allies) are with us, too," Mr. Reagan said. "Our alliance has never been stronger."

In one of his first comments to the welcoming crowd at the airport, the president noted that the House of Representatives had passed a Republican-inspired budget during his absence.

## Psychiatrist says Hinckley loved media publicity following shooting

WASHINGTON (R) — A woman psychiatrist who interviewed John Hinckley a few days after he shot President Reagan said in court Friday that the president's assassin was fascinated by his leap from obscurity to notoriety.

Dr. Sally Johnson, 29, could prove to be the most effective witness for the government in its efforts to show he was sane.

Hinckley, 27, has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity to charges arising out of the shooting, in which Mr. Reagan and

three others were seriously wounded.

Questioned by the prosecution, Dr. Johnson said Hinckley was very interested in media accounts of the crime.

She said he told a government psychologist that after being a nobody he was now receiving requests from interviews from top media figures.

Three psychiatrists and a psychologist for the defence testified that Hinckley was suffering from schizophrenia.

## ICRC: Civilians in Lebanon sustained highest casualties

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of civilians were killed or wounded in six days of fighting in Lebanon, according to provisional estimates quoted in Beirut by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

No precise figures were available, but the officials said they believed the number killed was higher than the estimated 1,000 who died when Israel invaded South Lebanon in 1978.

The officials said the priority for the Geneva-based ICRC now was to send Lebanon medicines and other emergency supplies for the wounded and the hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Aircraft were standing by at Geneva and Larnaca, Cyprus, waiting for the reopening of Beirut airport, which has remained closed since Monday.

Preliminary figures from the Lebanese Red Cross spoke of at least 1,000 killed and as many as 30,000 wounded in Sidon, a coastal town of more than 100,000 people, 40 kilometres south of Beirut. ICRC officials

said.

"The situation in Sidon is dramatic," one official said.

Food and water were in short supply, and only one hospital was open, he said.

ICRC officials said that following Saturday's ceasefire, relief supplies would be sent to Sidon and other towns in South and eastern Lebanon as soon as security arrangements had been worked out.

They said there were about 200,000 refugees in Jezzine, South Lebanon, mostly Sidon residents who fled the fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos.

But the ICRC had no information on the situation in Nabatiyeh, also in South Lebanon, and Damour, a Palestinian stronghold just 12 kilometres south of Beirut.

The officials said that in the coastal town of Tyre, one of the first captured by the Israelis, more than 10,000 people had been assembled in a neutral zone on the seaside under ICRC protection.

## Jenkins, Owen contest British SDP leadership

LONDON (R) — Two former Labour cabinet ministers, Roy Jenkins and David Owen, were nominated Friday to contest the leadership of Britain's fledgling Social Democratic Party (SDP).

An SDP spokesman said they were the only candidates when nominations closed for leader of the first major new party on the British political scene this century.

The party has been led since its inception 14 months ago by Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Owen and two other Labour Party defectors — Shirley Williams and William Rodgers.

Mr. Jenkins, 61, served as chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) and home secretary in Labour cabinets. Dr. Owen, 43, was foreign secretary from 1977 to 1979. The name of the leader will be known on July 3.

## 3 Poles fly stolen plane to W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — Three Poles stole a light aircraft, painted the Soviet Red Stars on its side, and flew to West Berlin to seek political asylum Saturday, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The reconnaissance aircraft landed at the U.S. military air base of Tempelhof, used by President Reagan Friday when he arrived for a brief visit to West Berlin.

The men, two in their early 20's and one aged around 30, told the U.S. authorities they overcame and tied up a guard at a flying club in Wrocław, western Poland, painted red stars on the side of the plane and set off.

The three men have been handed over to civilian authorities who will rule on the request for political asylum and whether criminal charges should be brought.

## Marcos stresses patriotism on national day

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Saturday led celebrations marking the 84th anniversary of Philippines independence with an emotional call for national unity.

Such commemorations would be meaningless without a renewal of the bonds which united the nation, he said in a televised speech in Manila's central Rizal Park, named for Jose Rizal, the nationalist hero shot there in Dec. 1896 by the colonial Spanish administration.

Mr. Marcos, who has headed the country for almost 17 years, eight of them under martial law, accused his opponents of being selfish and ignoring the nation's purpose and welfare.

As part of the unity theme, the 34 members elected to two autonomous regional assemblies in the troubled south of the country in a ballot earlier this week were sworn in by the president at the Rizal Park ceremonies.

All 34 belong to Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement which swept the polls, the second under a plan to help end a Muslim rebellion in the south in which more than 50,000 people have died in the last 10 years.

The official theme of this year's celebrations is a national livelihood programme launched last September to build hundreds of self-sustaining rural communities across the country.

Apart from independence day, the Philippines this month also marks the anniversary of the third republic President Marcos launched last June 30, six months after he ended his emergency rule, calling it a new beginning of democracy.

About 100 students staged an anti-government demonstration outside the U.S. embassy in Manila, declaring: "The Filipinos have no reason for celebration. What they have is a legitimate cause to fight for," they said in a statement handed to reporters on the scene.

## Pretoria bows to pressure from the press

CAPE TOWN (R) — The South African parliament, bowing to vocal opposition against proposed new controls on the press, Friday night passed an amended bill on changes in newspaper registration.

Both pro-government and opposition newspapers had voiced concern at the original proposals which they said would mean further curbs on press freedom.

Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis announced changes in the legislation which effectively left control of the media in the hands of an independent disciplinary body.

"It can be rightly argued that the press union and the editors are satisfied the new wording gives absolutely no impression of government control of the proposed media council," Mr. Heunis told parliament.

One of the main objections by newspapers had been that the bill did not specifically define the terms of a body which would have statutory disciplinary control over all the media.

With Mr. Heunis that a new voluntary controlling body would be formed to replace the present press council and exercise discipline over the media.

## U.S. Armenian convicted of 1981 murder

LOS ANGELES (R) — An Armenian youth was convicted Saturday of a firebomb attack on the home of a Turkish diplomat who police said was shot dead just over a year later by the youth's brother.

Harout Sassounian, 21, was convicted of an attack with three firebombs at the home of Turkish Consul-General Kemal Arkan on Oct. 6, 1980. Two bombs exploded but Arkan, who was in the house, was unhurt.

Sassounian's younger brother, Hampik (Harry) Sassounian, 19, is charged with shooting Arkan in his car here on Jan. 28 this year. Armenians say Turkish forces massacred 1.5 million Armenians during the World War I, an accusation Turkey denies. Armenian guerrillas have assassinated a number of Turkish diplomats in recent years.

Sassounian showed no emotion as he was found guilty by a federal court jury of attacking a protected official, attacking property occupied by a foreign government and possessing a firebomb. Sentencing was set for July 12.

## The Falklands conflict Penetrating enemy lines

The following is a pooled dispatch written on June 9 by Reuters correspondent Leslie Dowd, with British troops on the Falkland Islands.

BRITISH FRONTLINE OUTSIDE PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands (R) — A large force of British paratroops crept to within 200 metres of key Argentine positions around beleaguered Port Stanley without being detected.

The stealthy advance last Tuesday night was their deepest penetration in strength so far of the infantry and artillery defences around the Falklands capital, where 7,000 Argentine forces are dug in awaiting a British assault.

The paratroops, moving silently across a moonlit no-man's land, were able to observe Argentine soldiers guarding the low hills standing between the British and Port Stanley.

## Galtieri says he had it all wrong

LONDON (R) — Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri never expected, when he ordered the capture of the Falkland Islands, that Britain would react with such force, according to an interview published in the London Times Saturday.

"I never expected such a disproportionate answer," Gen. Galtieri told Oriana Fallaci, an Italian journalist who specialises in lengthy interviews with world leaders.

"Why should a country situated in the heart of Europe care so much for some islands located far away in the Atlantic Ocean, islands which do not serve any national interest?"

"It seems senseless to me," the president said.

## Falklands conflict highlights weak spots in nuclear control

By Colin McIntyre  
Reviews

VIENNA — The Falklands conflict has focused attention on apparent weaknesses in the international control system designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons that could be used in similar conflicts in the future.

The main burden of trying to detect diversion of nuclear material from peaceful to military uses falls on the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

But agreements the agency signed with Argentina last year in connection with the purchase of nuclear power equipment from West Germany and Switzerland highlighted some inherent weaknesses in the supervision system, diplomats said.

While nuclear experts here said there was no indication that Argentina was building a nuclear bomb, it is thought to have the

second West German reactor and the Swiss heavy water plant in 1981. Canada offered both, on condition that they be subject to what are termed "full-scope safeguards."

The condition meant that all Argentina's present and future nuclear facilities would be open to international inspection.

Buenos Aires refused, and turned to West Germany and Switzerland. It signed separate agreements with the two countries and with the IAEA, essential for it to be able to buy abroad, opening both facilities to agency inspection.

According to diplomatic sources several member countries of the IAEA felt the separate agreements were full of loopholes, and lobbied hard but in vain for them to be seen as a whole.

"They are the weakest agreements in the 25-year history of the IAEA," one diplomat said. "You could drive a double-decker bus through them."

One major problem is that while agreements with countries that have signed and ratified the NPT are practically water-tight since the treaty automatically puts all their nuclear facilities under agency inspection, those with non-signatory countries are negotiated on a piecemeal basis, one for each facility.

Over identical facilities can differ from state to state, depending on what each manages to negotiate," one expert said.

Sources close to the IAEA said that while Argentina had put three power reactors, four research reactors and two of its fuel fabrication plants under agency safeguards, the status of one fuel-making plant and the reprocessing facility was still open.

Nuclear experts said this raised the theoretical possibility that Argentina could build its own nuclear reactor and reprocess the spent fuel of its international control.

Pakistan has an agreement with the agency that puts some nuclear material under safeguards and some outside IAEA control.

Last year the IAEA came under criticism, particularly from the United States, that its safeguards system was not effective enough.

The agency maintained that the system, while far from perfect, was the best available deterrent against proliferation.

According to diplomats who work with the agency, the problem is not so much the system as the support, or lack of it, given by the 118 member states.

"There is no technical formula for perfecting the system," one diplomat said. "Non-proliferation is a question of political will."

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Guerrillas kill Iranian ideologist

LONDON (R) — A senior Iranian navy official, Hojatoleslam Mohammad Ali Amininejad, was shot dead Friday in a Tehran street, the national news agency IRNA reported Saturday. It said Hojatoleslam Amininejad, head of the navy's political-ideological office, was based at the port of Imam Khomeini (formerly Bandar Shahpur) and was in Tehran for a meeting. Three gunmen fired from a car and fled by stealing another. They were described by the agency as members of the people's Mujahadeen opposed to clergy rule in Iran.

## Mubarak maps out Lebanon strategy

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak discussed the situation in Lebanon with parliamentarians of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) Saturday. Mr. Mubarak, strongly critical of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, told the NDP representatives that Egypt was making diplomatic efforts to try to secure an early withdrawal of Israeli troops. Egyptian Information Minister Safwat Sherif told reporters, Saturday's meeting was part of intensive consultations which Mr. Mubarak has held with senior aides, members of the opposition parties and others to map Egypt's moves over Lebanon.

## Malaysian premier condemns Israeli invasion of Lebanon

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad Saturday condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon, saying it was obsessed with pitting its strength against other nations. Dr. Mahathir told reporters Israel was totally insensitive and devoid of moral values. "Israel does not care about human lives, about territorial integrity of other nations so long as it thinks it can hit anybody," he said after opening a meeting here of the regional Islamic dakwah (missionary) council of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. "It must be the world's most immoral government," he said.

## Several Somali politicians arrested

MOGADISHU (R) — Several senior Somali government and party officials are under arrest for collaborating with an unnamed foreign power to undermine the state, Radio Mogadishu reported Saturday. The arrests, carried out on Wednesday, followed long investigations into their activities, the radio said, adding that the government was convinced that they were working with a foreign country "to undermine the very existence of the nation." Among them were Brig.-Gen. Ismail Ali Abokor, third vice-president and assistant secretary-general of the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSPI).

## Kyprianou repeats demilitarisation offer

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou Friday called for the total demilitarisation of his country, with a mixed local police force under the control of an international U.N. police force. He told a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament that he was repeating a proposal he made at the first session on disarmament four years ago. At that time he called for total demilitarisation and disarmament of Cyprus, implementation of U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus question, and a mixed Greek Cypriot-Turkish Cypriot police force, in accordance with the population ratio, under the permanent guidance of an international United Nations police force. President Kyprianou also said the special assembly should call on the Security Council to give prompt consideration to the conclusion of agreements for the establishment of a U.N. force, as outlined in Article 43 of the U.N. Charter.

## JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES COMPANY LTD (JCFC) INVITATION FOR TENDERERS TO SUPPLY 800,000 TONS OF CEMENT

JCFC invites suppliers who can supply 800,000 metric tons of ordinary portland cement, during 12 months, through a floating silo (barge), to be berthed at Aqaba Port, Jordan, to submit their offers for the said supply of cement. Deliveries to commence Sept. 1982.

Interested suppliers may obtain the tender documents, against a non-refundable fee of JD 2,000, from JCFC offices located at the 3rd floor, Housing Bank Building, Abdaly, Amman, Jordan, as of June 17, 1982.

Only experienced suppliers in the operation and in delivery from floating silos shall be considered. It is a condition that the floating silo should be of suitable design and of good operational standard. JCFC reserves the right to inspect the silo and consequently accept or reject same. Offer relative to rejected silos shall not be considered. JCFC, in this case, will not be under any obligation to state reasons for the rejection of any silo.

Closing date of this tender shall be 12 a.m. June 30, 1982. Late offers, whether delayed in the mail or for any other reason, shall not be considered. Award of the contract to the successful tenderer is expected to be concluded during the first half of July 82.

JCFC is under no obligation to accept the offer of the lowest price.

Tenderers are required to enclose with their offers a bid bond to the amount of JD 3 million. This bid bond should be issued by a bank operating in Jordan in the form attached to the tender documents. Upon award, this bid bond shall be automatically considered as the performance bond.

JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES CO LTD  
P.O. BOX 610  
AMMAN  
TEL 65219, 65138, 65139  
TLX 21239 CEMENT JO

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 9852  
♥ 6432  
♦ 653  
♣ 72

WEST EAST  
♠ Q76 ♠ J  
♥ AKQ1075 ♠ 98  
♦ J4 ♦ KQ109872  
♣ K5 ♣ Q106

SOUTH  
♠ AK1043  
♥ J  
♦ A  
♣ AJ9843

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass 3 ♠  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

We were saddened to learn of the death of Garry Davis of Cos Cob, Conn. A graduate of Harvard University, he was a disciple and frequent partner of S. Garton Churchill. Since he learned his bridge in the days when psychic bidding was in vogue, playing with and against Garry was always an adventure.

There was no doubt that he was an imaginative bidder and card player, and this hand, from a rubber game at the Regency Whist Club in

New York, where he was a long-time member, bears eloquent testimony.

Garry picked up the rather uninspiring North hand. His partner was U.S. internationalist, Boris Koytchou, who played on many of our

championship teams. Koytchou opened the bidding with one club and then came in freely at the three-level despite the fact that he was vulnerable. With four-card support for his partner's second suit and only a doubleton in the first-bid suit, Garry realized that there might easily be ten tricks in the black suits, so he boldly raised to four spades on his yarrowbough!

West led the king of hearts and continued with the queen. Declarer ruffed, cashed the ace of trumps and led the ace of clubs and another. West won and forced declarer once more with a heart. Declarer accepted the force, ruffed a club in dummy and returned to hand with the king of trumps. Now he simply led his good clubs. The defenders could score their high trump, but no more.

One of our associates often joined Garry Davis for a game of computer bridge on the New Haven line. We are sure the games will be duller without him!